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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS. MR. R. SUTTON, CRIEF REPORTER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

tion, will always render it periodically necessary. Lord Bacon tells us that when laws accumulate so as to render it necessary to revise them and collect their spirit into a new and intelligible system, that those who accomplish it are among the benefactors of mankind. In the profession of law there are two classes. One seeking to make the rules of justice exalted, and their application simple and the other secking. ing to make the rules of justice exalted, and their application simple, and the other seeking to involve it in a labyrinth of perplexities. We know that when the laws of Rome became so immensely voluminous that justice was lost in its vast extent of rules, that Justinian directed the compilation of that code, which did more than any other single work, to restore Europe from the darkness of the middle ages, and shed abroad the illumination of legal science, and still documents the basis of European irrisprudence.

It is my intention, Mr. President, while I continued the object, to vote for a reconsideration of the question of the question, but merely for the purpose of enring some objections in the details of the provision, as it at present stands, and not for the purpose of the AYYES. I am not yet convinced that the section should form part of our constitution. I ask for the yeas and mays upon the question of reconsideration.

colargeous and interiors and series when all France declared his monarch when all France declared his docum, and summoning Portalis and other distinguished jurists, entered upon this great undertaking. It was then, sir, that the First Consul, in the sessions held, displayed in the discussions that arose, a power and ability that astonished his associates and added new glory to his illustrious reputation. The code Napoleon was produced—a work that already constitutes the basis of the jurisprudence of more than half of Europe—a work that, as he bimself said, will do more to perpetuate his name to posterity, than the ever memorable and brilliant campaigns in northern Italy, and Germany—a work that will survive, when the remembrance of all his victories, shall dwell dimly on the memory of after ages.

The progress of law-reform did not stop here.

Lord Brougham, the most renowned orator, and Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis one of the most accomplished jurists and statesmen of England, within the last ten years, undertook to procure in the House of Lords a D. Coleman, William Cowper, Edward Curd, similar r form. England has found the old and Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither similar r form. England has found the old and Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gatther, cambrous forms of a luministering justice, transmitted from the darkness of the fendal ages, missived to the present progress of society, and Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Willis B. within that time her code of practice and pleading has been revised, and simplified, and we in Marshall, David Meriwether, Thomas P. Moore, Kentucky, at this hour, cling with fondness to a John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Henry B. system tinged with fendal barbarism after it has been exploded in the mother country. Statutory John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignaconcernents and judicial decisions have done tius A. Spalding, Albert B. Talbott, Philipsomething to give it form and symmetry, and Triplett, John L. Waller, Henry Washington adapt it to our wants, but it still retains nost of John Wheeler, Charles A. Wiekliffe, Silas Woodthe erude features and barbarous characteristics son, Wesley J. Wright—44.

Louisiana, which adopted the civil law as the sidered basis of its jurispru lence, with great wisdom see. Mr. MAYES moved to reconsider another and cured the services of Edward Livingston, in the kindred branch of the same provision, which arrangement of her laws, and what has been the effect? The minds of the jurists of America are Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE was anxions that this end will be destroyed and superseded by it, if it does not allow a simpler and less technical mode "replevin?" What would be so expressive? of procedure and practice. This has been the

feature similar to the one now under consideral navs 44. ing a commission to report to the legislature old obstructions which clogged the avenues of Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter have looked at that report, in which the whole Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, William present code of procedure and practice does not D. Mitchell, High Newell, William Preston contains many great and wise alterations; but those alterations are now generally approved. Waller, Henry Washington, Andrew S. White, both by the people and the profession. One, which I will give by way of illustration, is a lev J. Wright-46. change effected in the law of evidence. In a Nays-Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Lu common law court the plaintiff cannot require the defendant to be sworn as a witness. In a chancery court you can. In both courts the object is the ascertainment of truth. If the rule ward Curd, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest is right in one case, it should be in the other. Yet a judge in one case regards the proceeding as entirely right, and in the other as entirely James P. Hamilton, William Heudrix, Thomas wrong. Such is the effect of arbitrary precedent sch its inconsistency. This rule they have destroyed, and the chancery rule, of the right of the litigants to each other's testimony is tablished in its stead. The rule was an anomestablished in its stead. The rule was an anomady in reason, and they have abolished it. Ma-Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson ny other great and valuable improvements have been made—improvements demanded by the John T. Rogers, James Rudd, Ignatius A. John T. Rogers, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott.

with the wishes of the people, and in accor-dance with common sense and true philosophy. S ance with common sense and true puriosophy.

In Ohio, this subject has been urged with tire section.

Mr. TRIPLETT then moved to amend by strigreat zeal, ability, and perseverance, by Judge

Walker, an eminent jurist, through the columns | A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL of the American Law Journal. And the attention of the legal profession in the west has been urgently and eloquently invoked, for codifica-tion and reform, resulting from the necessity which day after day presses itself upon the con-sideration of the public; and I venture to pre-dict that it will, at no distant day, be carried out

In most of the states of the confederacy.

I have said thus much. Mr. President, to describe the progress of law reform in other countries and in the United States, and to show that by the adoption of a provision such as that un-der consideration, we may attain some of those benefits which other governments have seenred. l do not anticipate, however, by such a provision to obtain a panacea for legal difficulties, or strip the law of those technicalities which have prevailed, and will ever prevail in a science so complex. But that is no reason why we should not do all in our power to revise, arrange and simplify it, to make it as accessible as possible to the common understandings of men, and to make the administration of justice as plain as we can. It is desirable to remove the rubbish and set the house in order, though it is searcely to be expected that it will always remain so. It is for these reasons I advocate the commission, and believe in its utility.

But, sir, the agitation in the convention this morning seems to spring not from a bellef in the inutility of the measure, but from an apprehension of its costliness. Now, in my opinion, the mode indicated is not only the best, but greatly Mr. PRESTON. I concur in the object which the cheapest. We do not propose, as some seem to imagine, to delegate the powers of legislation to influence the house in adopting or rejecting the proposition. If it is right it should be done, a some seem to imagine, to delegate the powers of legislation to these commissioners; but we merely authorize them to report such reforms, in a digested and convenient form, as are proper, for the consideration of the legislature; this report will be subthe proposition. If it is right it should be done, and the expense of a few thousand dollars should not deter us, from adopting a plan which would render our legal proceedings more simple, and by which justice toight be more cheaply and better definition. The legislative sanction? The legislature is the present mode of accomplishing this revision? The legislature is the better administered. This convention should committee, consisting of one hundred and thirnot start back from the sound of the word dollar, as if it were a spectre, to terrify and affright us from effecting a great good.

The codification, sir, of the law, is no new committee such as is proposed, would do the thing. It has been done in many parts of the world, and the advancing wealth and population of countries, and the mutations of civilization, will always render it periodically necessation, will always render it periodically necessation.

The veas and nays were taken, and were yeas and ligested, and calling to his aid Trouchet, that courageous and illustrions lawyer, who intropidly defended his monarch when all France designing to the courage of the veas and nays were taken, and were yeas 46, nays 41.

Yeas—Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, Luther Brawner, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, James S. Crisman, Charles Chambers, James S. Crisman, The yeas and nays were taken, and were yeas

So the latter clause of the section was recon-

Mr. MAYES moved to reconsider another and

gradually turning to the civil law, and they be- clause should be reconsidered, although he had gin to give it the preference to the common law, voted against the reconsideration of the other. The common law is not less enlightened than He 'desired it to be reconsidered, that two or the civil, in the great principles of equity and justice, on which it is founded—is not less not they were retained, might embarrass the comble in morality; but the more simple mode in missioners to be appointed under it. The sec-which justice is administered, the more philoso-phical apparatus for the application of reme-sioners should strike out all technical terms from lies moler the civil law, causes it to gain ground, our laws and our pleadings. He was of opinion day by day, upon the common law, which in the that words more intelligible could not be used

Mr. GHOLSON undertook to fin main reason of the increasing popularity of the English language that would answer every purcivil law within the last few years, in the Mis- pose, or they might hang him as high as Haman. The question was then taken on reconsidering e state of New York, in the year 1546, a the other clause, and the result was-yeas 46,

YEAS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Aping a commission to report to the legislature person, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow such reforms as were necessary in the law.

Those gentlemen, who rank among the first juacity. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chemical Chemical Chambers, William Chemical Chemical Chambers, William Chemical Chemical Chambers, William Chemical Chemical Chemical Chambers, William Chemical Che rists in the nation, executed that order. The re-rists in the nation, executed that order. The re-sult of their labors has been adopted by the le-Dudley. Chasteen T. Dunayan, Benjamin F sult of their labors has been adopted by the legislature, and the people have derived the most solid benefits from it. They removed many of cent S. Hav, Andrew Hood, Alfred M. Jackson, the old inconveniences, destroyed many of the Thomas James, William Johnson, George W justice, and have substituted reforms which the brooke, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lister people of that state will never relinquish. 1 William C. Marshall, William N. Marshall occupy more than a fourth of the space occupied John T. Robinson, James W. Stone, John Dby one of our volumes of the statues, and it Taylor, William R. Thompson, John J. Thur

> James P. Hamilton, William Hendrix, Thoma J. Hood, James W. Irwin, Charles C. Kelly James M. Lackey, Willis B. Machen, W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, Martin Marshall, David Meriwether, Thomas P

So the convention agreed to reconsider the en-

The amendment was adopted.
Mr. TRIPLETT then moved to strike out the words "which shall be in plain English." Many terms in common use had become the baptismal terms in common use had become the baptismal names of things. He defied the mover of this section to provide names for writs more appropriate and expressive. The gentleman from Balard and McCracken said he could not understand the terms that were used. Well, let him go into a doctor's shop, and he would not be able to understand the labels. Why were such can comprehend what is going on before him. go into a doctor's shop, and he would not be able to understand the labels. Why were such terms used? Because they were expressive of that which would require a long sentence to express in any other way. Writs take sometimes the two first words as their name—for instance, ne exeat and non assumpsit. You may say for the latter, "I did not assume," but that would not be sufficient. You must say, "I did not assume to pay the debt," dec., and that becomes a long sentence. It will be much better to retain these their latter, which are well understood, than to risk greater evil in attempting to find a remedy for the existing will, if evil it is.

Take for instance, the case above stated. The plaintiff, after having paid out an amount equal

of the glossary that accompanied Burns' Poems, the also stated that when he resided in Indiana, improved; and this, sir, is that glorious, nay, sir,

Mr. GHOLSON. I regret, sir, that it is necessary for me to consume further the valuable time of this body. As to the applicability of the insinuation of the gentleman from Madison. (Mr. Turner.) that being ineapable of reaching up to the law, I am therefore attempting to bring it down to me, I leave others to judge. The reference of the gentleman from Mason. (Mr. Taylor.) to Burns' glossary, reminds me sir, of a saying of that inimitable author, which I will repeat for the general benefit of all concerned, and my humble self in particular. It runs thus:

"Ot wad some Pow'r the giftic gie vs To see omsels as ithers ser vs! It wad free monie a blunder free us, And food sh actions:

And food sh actions:

"And food sh actions:

"

Ob wad some Pow'r the giftic gic vs
To see omsels as ithers see vs!
It wad frac monic a blunder free us,
And foot sh radion;
What airs in dress an' gait wad tea'e us,
And ev'n Bevotion?

service to other honorable gentlemen on this floor. It might have cut short many speeches and saved much valuable time in debate here. Perhaps, sir, even now, I might be silent. But Mr. President, although I know I am not an interesting speak. teresting speaker, (and few farmers are,) yet I do not feel disposed to remain silent, whether I am the sole guardian of the farmers or not, and let this important measure be mutilated or de-feated. The remarks of the gentlemen of the bar show whence this opposition in reality springs. It is not the expense alone. No sir, this is the ostensible, but not the real cause; no

ot less than three nor more than five persons learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to re both civil and criminal, so as to have but one law on any one subject, all of which shall be in

The second reads thus:

"And also three other persons learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to prepare a code of practice for the courts in this commonwealth both civil and criminal, by abridging and simplifying the rules of practice and law, in relation thereto, all of whom shall report, &c.

From this it will be seen most clearly, that the laws only, and not both laws and pleading that are to be in "plain English." I knew ful well, sir, that it would not do to ask the lawmon sense, truthful English style. I knew they would not give up their fictions, falsehoods. and to all but themselves, mintelligible lingo. Hence all that I asked for was that the laws

I ask sir, who can object to this that does not intend to keep the people in ignorance of what the laws really are? I ask, emphatically ask Clarke, Henry R. D. Colenan, William Cowgentlemen who propose to strike out this pro-vision, why they do it? Why it is that they will law which, as an officer he must be called upon to administer, in a language which he does not, cannot understand? The thing is unjust and the thing is unjust and understand? The thing is unjust and for this it is intended,) but to produce erroneous decisions which lawyers will get fees to reverse. Martin P. Marshall, David Meriwether, Thomas decisions which lawyers will get fees to reverse. P. Moore, Jonathan Newcum, Henry B. Pollard. the laws should be plain and easily understood. That justice shall in all cases be done in the That justice shall in all cases be done in the first instance. It is their interest that justice be not done, that litigation be multiplied and increase bott, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, John L. not done, that litigation be multiplied and increased, that the laws shall be doubtful, dark, mysteried, that the laws shall be doubtful, dark, mysteried, that the laws shall be is is their meat and their A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—48. drink; from this source it is that they amass their princely fortunes. But sir, the day of retribution is at hand, a spirit of reform is abroad in the land. Some of our sister states have ea these foul blots from their statute books and God speed the day when Kentucky; my glorious old mother commonwealth; shall rise in her majesty, shake off the iron shaekles which were forged in the dark days of fendalism and are now imposed by lawver eraft, and take her own true, proud, and republican stand along side of New York and Missouri. Sir. said it elsewhere and I repeat it here, that the obeet and inevitable effect of the present mode of pleading, and the rules of evidence is to narrow e case and prevent justice from being lone. From the moment a case is docketed in court, the whole object of the lawyers on both sides, is to get the advantage in pleading, narrow down the case, exclude testimony, and prevent justice being done. So uncertain are the dis-tinctive lines that mark the difference between trespass, and trespass on the ease, and between common law and chancery suits, that the best lawyers in the land, are often at a loss, and bring their suits wrong. This is notorious, it is undeniably true sir, and yet honorable gentlemen, sensible men, oppose "legal reform." Again sir, a plaintiffs own witness, when show ing as clear a case of wrong as words can show often drive him out of court with all the bill of costs to pay; and for what sir, not because he has not been wronged, not because justice is not on his side, but because some old British form had not been complied with, or because an ig-

of evidence, stand like driftwood in the channel of what should be the pure stream of justice. They pollute its limped waters. They obstruct

to risk greater evil in attempting to find a remedy for the existing evil, if evil it is.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. And if you dispense with the word "replevin," which is well understood, you must say, "an action to take property from the defendant and give it to the plaintiff."

Mr. TAYLOR suggested that gentlemen should prepare a glossary to accompany law books, to explain unusual terms after the fashion of the glossary that accompanied Burns' Poems. a young lady called upon a judge to commence a suit for her, and she said she wished him to issue a "writ of disappointment." (Laughter.)

Doubtless the word came from her heart.

Mr. GHOLSON. I regret, sir, that it is not are wont to tell us are the most talented, patriot are wont to tell us are the most talented, patriot is chivalrous, high target souls, that the same

Mr. PRESTON and Mr. TRIPLETT briefly

explained.

Mr. APPERSON thought they had wasted Often, sir, have I put up this petition, and could I now see myself as others see me in this bouse, I doubt not it would be of great service to me, and perhaps, sir, a like of themselves might, for rught I can say, be of some small and why then had it become necessary that it is the constitution? He

moved the previous question.

The main question was ordered to be now put.

Mr. GHOLSON called for the yeas and nays on the motion to strike out the words "which shall be in plain English," and they were yeas

YEAS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, Wm. K. Bowling, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers, James S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Chasteen T. Dunayan, Schucius Garfielde, James

Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Lucius Dosha, James Dudley, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, William Hendrix, Thomas James, Wm. Johnson, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Thos. W. Lisle, George W. Mansfield, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, Thomas Moore, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Thos. Rock-hold, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, Henry Washington, Jno. Wheeler, Wesley J. Wright—43. So the words were stricken out

The question then recurred on the re-adoption A division was called for, and the first branch

Mr. MAYES called for the yeas and nays on

the adoption of the second brauch, and they were yeas 45, nays 40.

Yeas-Mr. President, (Guthrie) William K Edward Curd, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Milper, Edward Curd, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Mi ford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Seh cius Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D William Preston, Larkin J. Proctor, John T Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T.

NAYS—Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger John S. Barlow, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, Jas. S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Benjamin Cope lin, Lucius Desha. James Dudley, Benjamin I Edwards, Niniau E. Gray, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, James W. Irwin William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, James M. Lackey, Peter Lash brooke, Thomas W. Lisle, William C. Marshall William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nuthan McClure, William D. Mitchell, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Johnson Price, James W one, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Squire Turner, Andrew S. White, George W. Williams, Silas Woodson

So the second branch was agreed to. The report as amended was again adopted. SPECIFC AMENDMENT.

Mr. KAVANAUGH offered the following res

"Resolved. That reason and experience teach that every constitution should be subject to some mode of specific amendment: That the constitution, now being formed by this convention, should contain a plant of the convention, should contain a amendments on all subjects but that of slavery and that said clause should be submitted, sepa rately, to a vote of the people at the same tin

ne constitution itself is voted upon."

Mr. KAVANAUGH. A single word of ex honor to represent, are in favor of specific norant or inattentive lawyer had misapplied one of the various outlandish phrases by which suits at law are designated. And does these things

king out "three nor more than five," and inserting "not more than three persons." The object of the amendment was to limit to three the number of commissioners to be appointed.

Mr. GHOLSON said he had no objection to the amendment.

Mr. TRIPLET'I then may adopted.

Mr. TRIPLET'I then may adopted.

Mr. TRIPLET'I then may adopted.

Mr. TRIPLET'I then may adopted to strike out the of evidence, stand like driftwood in the channel

at the same time of submitting the constitution. I admit that the people seem to have decided against any mode of specific amendments in all matters touching the subject of slavery, but I deny that they have so decided as to that part of the countries of the constitution for the constitution and the constitution are constituted. of the constitution not concerning slavery. Hence it is, that I am for a direct vote of the people ou that subject, and have submitted the solutions for the consideration of the conven tion with that view.

He moved that it be laid on the table for future onsideration and printed. The motion was not agreed to.

The resolution was then passed over for the

EDUCATION.

The convention again resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on edu-

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not think the propos Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not think the proposi-tion of the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. C. A. Wickliffe.) is sufficiently specific. I desire that this convention shall, by the constitution, adopt such a provision as will clearly recognize the school fund which is in existence, as a fund for common school purposes; and I wish it to do that in a way that shall definitely point out what it is.

what it is.

The proposition of the gentleman from Nelson does not embrace all the funds that belong to the board of education, and therefore I wish to offer a substitute, which I apprehend will meet the views of the gentleman from Nelson. My proposition will be a substitute for the whole it is the convention of the substitute of the bill of the committee; and if it should be adopted, and the three sums set forth in the first section of this article shall be clearly and definitely recognized by this convention as a fund to be set apart for the purposes of education in Kentucky, I shall be willing to leave further action

to the legislature.

The PRESIDENT informed the gentleman from Bourbon that his amendment was not

yet in order.
Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE briefly explained his amendment, and vindicated the legislature from the imputations which had been cast upon it in

relation to this school fund.

Mr. T. J. HOOD. I introduced the resolution equiring the appointment of a committee on the placed upon that committee, as one of the ar-lent friends of common schools; but owing to cirnunstances beyond my control, I was prevented from meeting and consulting much with that committee while making up this report, and I do not concur altogether in its details, yet its general principles meet my entire approbation. It was my good fortune, or my foible, to have taken my seat in this body, impressed with a deep, strong bar show whence this opposition in reality springs. It is not the expense alone. No sir, this is the ostensible, but not the real cause; no sir, far from it. It is the effect, (as shown by the remarks of honorable gentlemen,) which they see this is to have upon that darling pet of the profession, "special pleading." It is 1 fear, because it seeks the abolition of that fruitful source of profit to the lawyers, and intolcrable eauses it to be so violently opposed here by most of that class of the elegates. I did not propose, sir, in the clause as presented and adopted, to do away all outlandish phrases in pleading, as the section itself will show, the first part of it is as follows:

"At its first session after the adoption of this constitution, the general assembly shall appoint not less than three nor more than five persons learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to related the special pleading, as the section itself will show, the law of the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law, whose duty it shall be to related to the law of the law school fund. So I shall feel authorized in leading my feeble assistance to every proposition which has for its object the security and pr tection of that finel, and the building up of enlarged and liberal system of common schools in this state. The scheme of educating all the children of the country by means of such a system of schools is certainly a most magnificen age in morals and in civilization. One, which if carried into successful operation, would tribute more, perhaps, than any other, to the avancement of the prosperity and true glory our country. For I regard a development the moral energies and intellectual resources a people as conducing, far more to the purit and preservation of civil liberty than any othe lingle enter prise, and productive of more tru

happiness and contentment to society at large. In reference to education generally, as it a fects the happiness of man in his individual or pacity, I need not detain this house. I need no eak of the agreeable relaxation it affords from the perplexing cares and toils of business lite, or fashionable dissipation. I need not spenk of the consolation—the pure and elevated enyments to be derived from it when the deares factions of the heart are wounded or depresse idversity. The character of this body ders it unnecessary that I should dwell on thes prize like that shadowed forth in the report of the committee, which embraces within its comprehensive policy the social happiness—the civil and political well-being of all classes of society—will commend itself to the favorable consideration of this convention upon far more disinterested and patriotic grounds. Sir, what is this scheme, and what great ends do we pro-pose accomplishing by it? It is one which seeks the amelioration of the condition of the rising generation-those who shall come after us apply our places in all the varied relations It seeks to enlarge their minds, to liberal ize their sentiments, and to elevate them to a just appreciation of the true dignity and privileges of freemen. But there is another idea con-nected with this matter, which, it appears to me, must strike the mind of every delegate on this floor. Sir, we are about embarking on a hereafter fill all the various offices of govern the people-must be such as the virtue and in telligence of the people shall select. Is not the ple then, an essential pre-requisite to the safe and discrept exercise of this high privilege? I maintain that it is. And could the curtain of the future or vaised—and the veiled pages of our country's undeveloped history be revealed to our visions—the political convulsions—the condicts and struggles of factions—the tri-numphs, disasters, and untations of policy, that must, and will arise under this new order of things—we should, in my opinion, clearly see that the future prosperity and happiness of our common country must depend upon the supremacy of reason—upon the general diffusion of virtue and intelligence, not only among a chosen few—the favored sons of fortune and of pirth-but among that vast multitude who will hold in their hands, all the prerogatives of power. Sir, this universal elective system which I came here prepared to support, and which a decided majority of this body have concurred

in adopting, is fraught with much of good or of evil to our state; and which of these shall pre-

amendment can pass the convention which will authorize any change in the constitution, unless the subject of slavery be excluded. Seeing that a general clause for specific anneadments, not even with the proper guards cannot pass, I have submitted the subject in a qualitied form, being willing to take a specific clause in that form, sooner than not have it at all. If I cannot get all that I am for, I will take all that I can get.

As a number of other resolutions have been submitted on the same subject, I should have offered none myself, if any of them had contained one of the propositions in those I have had the honor to submit; and that is to submit a specific clause for a direct vote of the people, at the same time of submitting the constitution. would preserve the institutions of his country pure and unimpaired. So, sir, I maintain that the true policy of every republican government requires the establishment of some such system. What is the leading idea in the theory of republicanism? It is based upon the presumed equality of all its citizens. And the true policy of such a government aims at the realization of that idea in us practical operations—the exemplification of that civil and political equality among its citizens, by opening up the road to among its citizens, by opening up the road to professional or political preferment, to genius and merit however humble in its origin. It invites and encourages the bantling of the hovel to consecrate the energies of his mind to the attainment of eminence and distinction no less than the restreated in the consecration of the second of th than the pampered cion of the palace. It holds the pride of birth and the arrogance of wealth as despicable distinctions when brought in com-petition with true nobility of heart or virtuous elevation of character and sentiment. Without any invidious distinctions, its comprehensive policy invites all to enter the arena, it proscribes none—but encourages all by diffusing, as far as practicable, equal opportunities to all, and honor's merit, wherever displayed, according to the degree of its excellence. Such sir, is the genus of republicanism—such the perfections of its theory—and yet its golden promises will vanish phantom-like, and cheat our fondest hopes unless guided, sustained and invigorated by a sound wholesome public sentiment. How shall that healthy public sentiment be engendered and kept alive? It can only be done by the diffuson of virture and intelligence among the peoany invidious distinctions, its comprehensive and kept arree? It can only be done by the dif-fuson of virture and intelligence among the peo-ple. But according to the auditor's report, a large number of our citizens have not the means of acquiring an education. Public policy them dictates the establishment of a liberal system of common schools sustained at the public expense, that shall be accessible to the children of this

class of citizens. Now, I appeal to every gentleman upon this door, if the permanent success of the constitution we are about adopting, does not depend upon the intelligence and moderation of the people? We are about confiding, or as the more popuhar phrase has it, restoring to them all the powers of sovereignty. We are about cutrusting to every citizen alike equal rights and privileges in the appointment of all the agents of government. These are high and responsible powers—upon the judicious and discreet execise of which

the future purity and prosperity of our institu-tions depend. Should we not therefore, along with this surrender of all power back into their hands, also furnish them with every possible ta-cility for exercising it with safety to themselves.

and to the country?

Sir, this project of common schools has taken a much stronger hold upon popular feeling than some gentlemen seem disposed to think. And I believe, when we shall have once thoroughly embarked in the prosecution of it, public sentiment will exhibit a loftiness of tone, alike worthy of the enterprise and creditable to the state. But the things prefer that we are not authorized by gentlemen pretend that we are not authorized, by any expression of the people, in incorporating any provision on the subject in the constitution. I would ask what clearer indication of popular feeling can they demand, than is to be four the overwhelming majority who vovted for the two cents additional tax in aid of the school fund? Near thirty-seven thousand majority of our citizens, by that vote, showed their willingness to progress with this work. All they ask at our hands is some guaranty that the voluntary tax which they impose upon themselves shall not be diverted to any other purpose. And I have no doubt but that an equal majority would submit to a much greater tax—ay, to five times the amount of that tax—rather than see so noble an enterprise abandoned, if they could but be assured that it would be faithfully applied, and would come back in the blessings of education to their eddition.

Yet we are gravely told, by the senior gentle-man from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin,) that if we adopt any provision rendering the school fund perma nent and seenre, and the proceeds of the school tax inviolable, it will defeat the constitution be fore the people. Sir, I cannot believe it. I cannot believe that a mere act of good faith on the part of the state, towards its poor children, in securing to them the etjoyment of that fund,— not one dollar of which was ever collected from a citizen of Kentucky,—or of that school tax which their fathers have paid for their benefit, will ever drive the citizens of this magnanimous old commonwealth from the support of our constitu-tion. I cannot believe that the incorporation of a provision, so deeply affecting the interests and appiness of the rising generation, will ever en-langer our work in the hands of the fathers and

relatives of those children. On the contrary, believe that a provision of this character would commend our constitution to the confidence and patronage of a generous constituency, and would give strength and favor to it beyond that of any ther single proposition. We are also admonished by that same gentle

we are also admonished by that same gentre-man, and others upon this floor, to leave the school fund, and the proceeds of the school tax, to the gnardian care and tender mercies of the legislature. Sir, the experience of some eleven years has demonstrated to the people of Ken-tucky the necessity of placing that fand upon more elevated grounds, and of securing it against that rapacious spirit of legislation which has not hesitated to lay violent hands upon it, whenever an emergency seemed to require a prostitution of its means. Besides, a rumor has gotten out, and obtained some credence among the people, that once upon a time, certain school bonds were burned by order of that same legislature, without any sufficient reason ever having been assigned to the country for the act; and that the interest upon that fund has trequently been permitted to accumulate for years, without any provision hav-ing been made either to secure or pay it; while at the same time the whole school system has been crippted and retarded in its usefulness for he want of adequate means. So, sir, the pub-ic have last confidence in the stability or efficiency of a system which depends for a support, from year to year, upon the pleasure of a vacillating legislature. The people have now voluntaily imposed upon themselves a tax in aid of the school fund, and demand that high constitution-I gnarantees shall be given for the faithful ap plication of its proceeds. Justice requires that these should be afforded, in as much as it would be a flagrant violation of the faith of the state, and a gross fraud upon the citizens, to divert this

tax to any other purpose.

But as a last argument by the learned gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Hardin,) against any constitutional provision, securing and establishing the school fund heretofore set apart, we are met with the startling annunciation that there is no school fund; that at most it is but a debt which the state owes to herself, and which she may at any time caucel; that the money has all been expended, and so, in truth, and in fact, there is no school fund. That is, when the arponderate, will depend upon the prudence, the gument is analyzed and translated into plain Jones to

e: glish, (about which we have heard so much to-day,) we are to be told that the dedication of \$550,000, some years ago, to common school purposes, and its subsequent investment in state bonds, bearing interest, so that the fund might become productive, and the schools sustained, without trenching upon or destroying the principle, was all a splendid farce, to ansuse and de-lude the people—while the money was being sunk in the bottoms of your rivers, and spread along your roads in various works of internal idid farce, to amuse and improvement; and now, sir, when the play is through, and the money all gone, the delusion is to be brushed away, and the eyes of the people to be opened to the fact that there is no school fund. This is a system of specious rea-soning which, I trust, the great state of Kentucky will not subscribe to. Sir, those bonds were executed in good faith, and the honor and eredit of the state were pledged to their payment, and to the payment of the interest upon them. The character of every citizen is, to some extent, identified with the honor and good faith of the state, and Kentucky will not, in my humble opinion, be true to herself and her past distinguished reputation, if she does not fully redeem the pledge given by these bonds to the poor children of her citizens. She must either pay those bonds or repudiate them. There is no other alternative. If she should choose the latter, then I confess the rising generation will be without a remedy. But what becomes of the fair fame of this good old commo wealth? Sir, Kentucky will not repudiate these bonds or any other honest debts she has ever contracted. Who in this house will rise up in his place and maintain that she should? Repudiation has ever been regarded as odious in her sight. And how infinitely more so would this appear when it is remembered that the poor children within her own borders are the ones who would most deep-ly suffer from the calamity? So I maintain that there is a school fund—one too secured by the highest of all pledges—the faith of a generous and chivalrous state. It is about this fund, now amounting to upwards of \$4,300,000, that the committee propose, by their report, throwing a constitutional mantle, which will perpetuate and protect it against the caprice, extravagance, and incendiarisms of the legislature; and this report, if adopted, will accomplish that purpose much more effectually than any of the substitutes that

have been offered.

But some of the gentlemen who favor the measure, yet find fault with that portion of this report which refers to the tax now paid, or which may hereafter be imposed for school purposes by legislative enactment. They have construed it to we will it the probability of the property of the probability of the probabilit strued it to prohibit the legislature from remov ing the present two cents tax, or from repealing any law which may ever hereafter be enacted, imposing further tax for school purposes. They fear, that under it, the present law, and all similar laws hereafter passed, once being placed on the statute book, will be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians-fixed and unalterable-however unnecessary or oppressive they may become. Such, I maintain, is not the fair construction of the report; and such, I am assured by members of that committee, was not their intention. They intended rendering the proceed of the present school tax, and of every similar law which may be passed in future, inviolable for any other purpose, so long as those laws remain in force; but by no means to interfere with the right of the legislature to alter, amend, or abrogate those laws whenever the public good might require it.

The general principles of this report, fore remarked, meet my cordial approbation. It consecrates and forever establishes the school fund, and places its principal beyond the reach of legislative abuse, while at the same time it seems in decided appeared of the interest to the education of the chadren of all classes of society; giving to each county its fair propor-tion, according to the number of its children. It likewise sauctifies the proceeds of all laws im-posing tax for school purposes, and guaranties its disbursement upon the some equitable principles. These are the great principles for which I contend, and which, if established, will give efficiency and vigor, as well as stability, to the common school system. This being done, public confidence in the success of the enterprise will be restored, and we shall exhibit to the world, in the thousands of institutions of learning scattered over the country, the magnificent spectacle of a state marching on, with grant strides, in the high career of morals, civiliza-tion, and religion. Under the benign auspices of these extended means for intellectual derelguished aucestry, but with "minds swelling with energies," fresh, free, native, and vigorous, and owing their attractions and power alone to their own masculine proportions. Then, in-deed, will kentucky become what I would have gence of her citizens as she is for the chivalry of her sons and the beauty of her daughters. Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE entered into some fur ther expianations, and then withdrew his amend ment (with which Mr. Barlow's also fell, and

The capital of the fund, called and kno as the common school fund, consisting of \$1, 225,765 42, for which bonds have been executed by the state to the board of education, and \$73 550 of stock in the Bank of Kentucky; also, the sum of \$51,223 29, balance of interest on the school fund for 1 44, unexpended; together with any sum which may hereafter be raised in the state, by taxation or otherwise, for purposes of education, shall be held inviolate, for the pur pose of sustaining a system of common school-the interest and lividends of said fund, togeth er with any sum which may be producted by taxation, may be appropriated in aid of com-mon schools, but for no other purpose. The general assembly shall invest said \$51,223-29 in some safe and profitable manner, and any por-tion of the interest and dividends of said school fund, which may not be needed in sustricing common schools, shall be invested in like manner. The general assembly shall make provision, by law, for the payment of the interest of sail school tund: Provided, that each county shall be entitled to their proportion of the inschool purposes, it shall be reinvested for the ch county, from time to time."

submitted a mo lifted amendment, as follows:

Mr. TUKNER moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be now The amendment of the gentleman from Nel-

son was then adopted EVENING SESSION.

ation resumed the consideration of

the report of the committee on education.

Mr. TAYLOR, on behalf of the committee asked leave to withdraw the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections, which were remdered unnecessary, by the adoption of the stitute of the gentleman from Nelson for the

Leave was granted. The seventh section was then read, as fol-"SEC. 7. There shall be elected, by the quali

fied electors in this commonwealth, a superin-dent of public instruction, who shall hold his years, and whose duties and salary shall be prescribed and fixed by law. On the motion of Mr. TRIPLETT the blank

was filled with "four."

The section, 2nd afterwards the entire report as awended, were then adopted SLAVERY.

The convention proceeded to the considera-tion of the report of the committee on the re-vision of the constitution and slavery.

M. C. A. WICKLIFFL moved that each mem-

ber be insuled to twenty a success in the discussion of that report. It involved a subject with which they were all familiar, which had been amply discussed, but here and elsewhere, and Mr. MERIWETHER intimated a wish to oc

eupy a longer time.
Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE was willing to exempt the gentleman from Jefferson, he being the chair-man of the committee from which the report

M. WALLER expressed his opposition to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. DUDLEY said that subject had been discussed at very great length during the ten or eleven weeks that the convention had been in session, and it was now necessary that they should act, rather than talk, that they might adjourn at an early day. He saw no reason for indulging each gentleman in more than a few remarks.

Mr. CURD moved to amend the motion, by Mr. CURD moved to another the motion, striking out "twenty," and inserting "ten."
Mr. BALLINGER saw no reason why the chairman of the committee should have greater atitude than the other members of the same ommittee, who entertained opposing views.

Mr. WALLER opposed the adoption of the solution, because he was opposed to the appli-

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE withdrew his mo The secretary then read the first section of the

The secretary their read the first section of the report, as follows:

"Size. 1. The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their ownera, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves of emancipation as the laws of emancipation and they ever.

the slaves so emancipated; nor shall they exercise any other or greater power over the after-born children of slave mothers than over the slaves then in being." Mr. MERIWETHER. Before the vote is taken on the first section, I propose to make a few remarks on the general question of slavery. Per-

nit me to remark, that I should not have occur ed the time of the convention at all upon this action, but for the fact that the arguments and ctrines which have been employed here, have en seized on by the abolitionists of the north, for the purpose of advancing their views, and but for the remarks of my friend from Knox, which will no doubt be cited for the same pur

My friend from Knox, contended that slavery retarded our population, without inquiring whether there might not be other causes which would produce the same effect, and which did produce it. I have been taught that like causes produce it. I have been taught that like causes produce like effects, everywhere, and I ask, if slavery has retarded population in Kentucky, why has it not done it in Missouri and Alabama,

l other states. The gentleman drew a comparison between he states of Kentucky and Ohio, with reference o the increase of their population. If he will arm his attention to Missouri, and Alabama, he will find that they have increased in a greater ratio than Ohio. If slavery be the cause which ratio than Ohio. It slavery be the cause which has retarded the population of Kentucky, why has not that cause produced the same effect in these states? Will not the gentleman see that there are other causes which might produce it? I could refer to the condition of the land titles in Kentucky, in by gone days, and I might assure him that probably it will be found, every acre of land has been shingled over with as many as hree different titles. I presume there is not a an in this hody, who cannot point to some lest the same fate might await him again is e bought in this state, has gone to the western tates. How many have thus gone, and how many emigrants have passed through Kentucky without locating themselves, for fear of the land itles, it is hard to tell.

Here are causes enough to produce the effect claimed by the gentleman, when we recollect that in those western states, a citizen having lost and here, could get good land cheap, and have od title. Some few years since, congress menced holding out a hounty for immigration from the older states to the new, where the United States held nearly all the land for sale. If recollect rightly, the price of the public land was fixed at two dollars per acre, and the purchaser was required to pay on'y twenty-five cents annually per acre till it was paid for, thus giv ing eight years to pay the whole. Congress afterwards reduced the price to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and as an additional stimulus to immigration they provided that the public lands, when entered, should be exempt from taxation for five years, so that the immi-grant, instead of locating in Kentucky, and the itizen of Kentucky, who had lost his land, went west and acquired good land with a good title and free from taxation for five years after he

had become a purchaser.
I have been asked why Louisville, did not in crease as fast as Cincinnati. And I have been told it is because she is within a slave state. but if gentlemen will east their eyes to St. Lonis openent, we shall see foom out from city and country, from lowland and mountains, many an intellectual giant, with names guilded by no phosphoretic anneola borrowed from a distintucky has been no laggard in population.

In 1790, when the first census of the United States was taken, there were eight free states having a larger population than Kentucky, one, Bhode I land, having a little less. There are now but two of these old states which have so large a population as Kentucky. These are New York and Pennsylvania.

The gentleman pointed to Obio as a wilderness sixty years ago, while Keptneky had 60,000 cople, and now Ohio is in advance. In 1790 lassachusetts had a population of 370,000, and started in this race with eight free states in advance, but she has passed six of them, two only are ahead of her.

I maintain there are other causes which prevent the settlement of Kentucky. The pre raining offered to immigration west, and the diffi culties in our land titles, have been the great

causes which have retarded our population. But it has been said, that slavery has retarded our internal improvements. Sir, if Kentucky had been as proligal as Ohio, we should not have been behind her in internal improvements. Kentucky has a leht of between four and five millions, and Ohio has one of twenty millions I ask those who have been opposed to internal improvements, if they can find no cause of re-joicing in that fact? Had we chosen to go into debt to that extent, we too could have had our railroads and canals. But is it better to have gone into debt as she did, or to have progressed apon a firmer foundation? What would be the situation of a farmer who would tear down an old, but comfortable house, and borrow money to pay for the erection of a more showy edifice adorn and embellish his passessions, and in doing so deprive himself, by the payment of in terest, of the means of carrying on his farm, having spent all on his dwelling? Would it not have been better to reside in the old fashioned, but comfortable dwelling nutil he had the mean to erect a new one, than to subject himself to the payment of the interest upon the mancy borrow

d to erect the new house Much has been said about taxation here. In Ohio the average tax for the last five years, ha been fifty-five cents on the hundred dollars. bave got ours up to nineteen cents, which we think is an enormous sum, while Ohio is taxed nearly three times as high as Kentucky, more than half of one per cent, to maintain her sys-

But my friend from Knox said slavery had revented education, and he alluded to the numerous free schools in the free states, and their want in Kentucky. In answer to that argument, permit me to say, if Ohio was wholly indehted her own resources for her prosperity with re gard to schools, she would have been behind Kentucky. Where did she derive her means Not from her own, but from external sources The general government treated Ohio as its own and Kentucky as a step-child, and we could not be expected to keep pace with her. What has the general government done for Kentucky? The gentleman will find that a portion of the pros-perity of Ohio is owing to the liberality of Virthat mother of states, when she surren dered her title to such a domain as no other state ever surrendered. This is now thrown out as a matter of reproach to Kentucky by one of her own sons, that she has not kept pace with Ohio. Let me give the sources of the means which Ohio has enjoyed.

These are: the Virginia military school fund. the United States military school fund, the great western reserve school fund, school sections number sixteen, ministerial sections number twenty-nine, the Moravian school fund, given by the Moravian society. In addition to that, Ohio received numerous donations of land from

Mr. DUDLEY said that subject had been dis-used at very great length during the ten or leven weeks that the convention had been in

est difference was between Massachusetts and

Mr. MERIWETHER. I have not been able to htain documents with relation to that point. But does the gentlemen expect a new state like Kentucky, unaided, to keep pace with the older states in these respects. Why does he take an old state, densely populated, and with means and resources which a new state cannot have and compare them? I have chosen Ohio, hecause the comparison would be more just, as the two states are nearly of the same age and of the same size, the same climate, and similar productions; the only difference being the institution of slavery in Kenti-ky, and not in Ohio. As I before said, the general government has acted toward the younger states the part of a step-father; whilst produgal toward the vaunger portion of the family, we have been left to struggle for our cause the comparison would be more just, as the the family, we have been left to struggle for our selves. In addition to the benefits I have name al as given to Ohio, look to the donations given, the colleges and academics founded, and the aid n internal improvements. Has Kentucky de rived any aid from the general government, save the pittance from the surplus revenue? No. not one farthing.

I have adduced these arguments to show that

there are other reasons besides slavery, which may have produced this effect. In addition to those advantages named, which Ohio has derived from the general government, there is three per cent, on the sale of public lands in Ohio, which is given for educational purposes and internal improvement. All together, as well as I can estimate it, the sum received by Ohio, amounts in land and money together, to some ten millions of dollars. Had Kentucky received one tythe of these benefits, had the difficulties of our land titles not existed, I imagine, the gentlenan could have had no cause to reproach his ua ive state with her laggard movements. the arguments which struck me as singular, were that at the first commencement of his arguments he said slavery retarded population, and before he closed, he alluded to the time when popula-tion would be so dense that we would have to force the negroes off or give up the state to them. If slavery retards this evil day, let us keep in

np.
Mr. WOODSON. The gentleman did not inderstand me. I said I did not think the white population would increase in Kentneky, but the black population would, and as they in-crease, they would force away the poor whites and the lands would come into the possession n

Mr. MERIWETHER. I stand corrected un less I mismiderstand the gentleman again. But now I will answer his present argument, and tell him that the white population has for the last ten years been increasing faster than the black, and therefore, the black population never

can ontnumber the white.

It has been said on more than one occasion that slavery retards our wealth. In answer to this, permit me to make a few remarks. collect to have seen in the report of the com-missioner of patents for 1847, and a comparison between the distributive wealth of two slave states, and two free states. The commissioner being a northern man with northern feelings in tituted the comparison, and did not select from the slave states those which would have made the most favorable comparison, perhaps. He took Kentneky and Maryland. Maryland is He not one of the most prosperous slave states. He took New York, and I think, Pennsylvania, certainly not the least prosperons of the free states. Taking the wealth of the two last and dividing t by the amount of the population, each indi-idual in those states would have \$269-69 per

head. Taking Kentucky and Maryland and dividing the wealth by the number, as before, and each person will have over \$400.

Upon this point I have gone into some calculations myself. I have taken Ohio, as certainly not the least prosperous of the free states, and find if you take the taxable property of Ohioand they tax as; eat a variety of property as we do—and divide by the population, and each person will receive \$270. Take the property of Kentucky, and divide by the whole population, including staves, and each individual will have \$349, making a difference of \$79 for each person. value of the slaves as property and enumerating them as persons. Excluding them as property at an aggregate of \$60,000,000, and excluding hem as persons and then each person will have Then count them as properly and ex-\$350. lude them in the distribution, and each person will receive \$454, making a difference in favor

of Kentucky of \$180 per head. I wish it borne in mind that every figure, and every extract I shall quote, unless otherwise stated, will be from official documents. I find some statistics in a paper published in Cinein nati, whose editor evanot be supposed to be partial to Kentucky, which show the products of different states of the Union per head. I have taken and separated the slave from the free tates, and I find the actual produce of labor in the slave states, is fifty cents greater than in the free states. This is a small amount in a single ase, but in the aggregate it is about four mil-I have taken for a comparison ions of dollars. Ohio and Kentneky, similar in productions and climate, but in point of soil Ohio has the advantage. The produce of labor per head for every soul in Ohio, is set down at \$42. In Kenneky it is \$19, giving us an excess of \$7 per nead. The aggregate produce of labor in Ken-neky, at this rate, is \$3,000,000 more than in Ohio. I have instituted a comparison between Tennessee and Indiana, and I find the comparion is still more favorable toward the Then I have taken them jointly, Kentucky and Tennessee on one side, and Indiana and Ohio on the other; and taking the two, the ifference is about eleven millions of dollars in favor of the slave states.

But let us go to the auditor's report in relation o two states. I made some remarks in the early eart of the session on this subject, and I wish now to be precise. It must be borne in mind hat Ohio has double the population of Kenncky. She should produce double the amount of wealth which Kentucky produces, yet I find that the increased value of taxable property that the increased value of taxable property within the last year has been \$18,131,545 in Kentucky. Now Ohio ought, at the same ratio to have increased her taxable property \$36,000, 000, in round numbers; but so far from it, the state of Ohio, with double the pupulation, and double the hands to labor of Kentucky, has only increased \$10,304,831. Kentucky has increased \$9.826,714 over Ohio. Then take Indiana, having about the same population, and about the same number of hands to produce as Kentucky, how much has her wealth increased? Only \$4 Kentacky with one third of the popul ation and one third of the hands to labor that Indiana and Ohio, has increased her wealth to he amount of \$5,474,883 more than both of these states together. I have been unable to get an official statement respecting Illinois, but I From Trinidad, ann informed that her increase is a little over From Junuaica, \$4,000,000. If that be correct, all three of these From total West Indies, tates, have not increased their wealth as much as Kentucky, with all the evils within her borlers to which the gentleman has alluded,

It has been said that slavery has been ruinous to our morals. Mr. WOODSON. As the argument I adduced may be misunderstood, I would ask how is it, if Kentucky increases her annual wealth faster than all these states, that Ohio, being a much vonnger state than Kentucky, has now more than

louble her wealth? Mr. MERIWETHER. Wealth has increased in this way in Ohio. Heretofore, as congress owned and controlled land there, it was not val and at all till five years after their entry. It has since come into the estimate, and is valued. Now the whole land is valued, which was not the fact at first. I take the present time, because

Mr. WOODSON. If the gentleman will allow me to explain, I will state that I said there was a difference between the number of children in schools in Obio and Kentucky, but the greats and per cent. more; Michigan has ninety three per cent. more, and New York ninety nine per cent. Kentucky in has gone on to show that Ohio has bad extraneous aid. I would be glad to have him state what extraneous and Massachusetts him proportion to population, than Kentucky is proportion to population, than Kentucky is him to be sufficiently as the state of the stat less, in proportion to population, than Ken-

I have collected some statistics also with respect to panperism. That has been alluded to to-day. My gleanings upon this point have been only on a small scale, for but few states keep statisties on that subject. In Kentucky we have nothing of that sort. I have taken Shelly county as an average county. She has two representatives, and not quite the ratio of population for two. I find from information, population for two. I find from information, lerived from the delegates from that county in this hall, that on that basis the paupers in Kentucky are about 400. I have taken the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, and Shelby, and added them together, and on the basis derived from these, the whole number in the state will be about 1000. How is it in Massachusetts? Last year there were in Massachusetts 28,510 paupers. For these she had to erect 174 alms houses, and tax the people for their erection to the amount of \$1,056,000, whilst the annual cost of their maintenance was \$372,749 75, a sum nearly equal to the whole expense of the government of Kentucky.

Now, if I were to argue as my friend from

Knox has done, in saying that because slavery exists in Kentucky, therefore population has been prevented, if it is prevented at all, might I of say that the absence of slavery is the cause the pauperism in Massachusetts? But I think I can show that where emancipa-

tion has taken place, it has not produced the good effects expected from it. I will read un extract or two from a lecture delivered in the hall of the house of representatives in Ohio, by David Christy, an agent of the American col onization society—a resident of the state of Ohio, with all his feelings in favor of emancipation, truth has forced him to acknowledge what

These results of emancipation in the northrn states were watched with great interest by the philanthropic citizens of the slave states. The liberation of the slaves in the free states had fallen so far short of securing the amount of good anticipated, that the friends of the colored man became less urgent and zealous in their efforts to secure further legislative action." Well he goes on and says that from

"1790 to 1800 emancipations were 1800 to 1810 emancipations were 1810 to 1820 emancipations were 14,47 I 33,772 1820 to 1830 emancipations were 1830 to 1840 emancipations were
"From 1790 to 1810 some of the most power-

ul minds in the nation were directed to the consideration of the enormous evils of slavery, and number of emancipations made during that period. The decline of emancipations after 1810, we believe to be due to the cause assigned above—the little benefit, apparently, which had resulted from the liberation of the slaves, and the consequent relaxation of effort by the friends

cmaneipation."

Now, 1 will give the remarks of the same au-

thor as to the effects in England.
"But the investigations which had led to the knowledge of the enormities of the slave trade, necessarily exhibited the evils of slavery itself. Public opinion decreed the annihilation of both, and the British government had no other alterna-tive but to comply. The means to which she re-sorted for the suppression of the slave trade, and their failure hitherto, have been already noticed. The measures adopted for the emancipation of her West India slaves, have resulted still more unfavorably to her interests, than those for the "It was considered absolutely necessary to

the prosperity of England, that she should re ain the advantageous position which she had coupied, in being the chief producer of tropical commodities. But to effect this, it was necessar y that she should be able to double the exports from her own islands, and greatly diminish those of her rivals. This could be accomplished only by an increase of laborers from abroad, or by stimulating those on the islands to double netivity in their work. An increase of laborers from abroad could only be secured by a resort to the slave trade, which was impossible; or to volnntary immigration, from other countries to the islands, which was improbable. The only remaining alternative was to render the la-bor already in the islands more productive. This could not be done by the whip, as it had already expended its force, and could not afford the reof demanded. This position of affairs made the government willing to listen to the appealof the friends of West India emancipation had long argued that free labor was cheaper than slave labor—that one freeman, under the stimulus wayes, would do twice the work of a stace, come elled to industry by the whip-that the government, by immediate emaneipation, could demon strate the truth of this proposition, and thus fur aish a powerful argument against slavery—that the world should be convinced that the employ ment of slavelabor is a great economic error that this truth, once believed, the abolition of slavery would everywhere take place, and the demand for slaves being thus destroyed, the

"Parliament, yielding to these arguments, passed her West India emancipation act, 1833, with certain restrictions, by which the liberated slaves were to be held by their old masters as apprentices, partly until August 1, 1838, and partly until August 1, 1840. This apprentice ship system, however, being productive of great er crnelties than even slavery, the legislative councils of the islands, coerced by public senti ment in England, were forced to precipitate the final emancipation of the slaves, and on August 1, 1838, they were declared free. This act at once brought on the crisis in the experiment. The results in the following official table, taken

SUGAR EXPORTED.	Average of 1831, 1832, 1833. Three years of slavery.			
From St. Vincent, From Trinidad, From Jamaica, From total West Indies,	23,400,000 lbs. 18,923 tons. 86,080 hlds. 3,841,153 cwt. Average of 1835, 1836 1837. Three years of apprenticeship.			
SUGAR EXPORTED.	Average of 1835, 1836, 1837. Three years of apprenticeship.			
From St. Vincent, From Trinidad, From Jamaica, From total West Indies,	22,500,000 lbs. 18,255 tons. 62,960 hhds. 3,477,592 ewt.			
SUGAR EXPORTED.	Average of 1839, 1840, 1841. Three years of			

freedom.

14.100.000 lbs.

2.396,784 ewt.

14,828 tons.

34.415 hhds

"This immense and unexpected reduction of West India products under the system of free dom was the cause of great alarm. The experi ment which was to prove the superiority of labor over that of slave labor had failed. hope of doubling the exports by that means was blasted. Five hundred millions dollars of British capital, invested in the islands, says McQueen was on the brink of destruction, for want of la borers to make it available. The English gov ernment found her commerce greatly lessened, and her home supply of tropical products falling below the actual wants of her own people. This diminution rendered her unable to furnish any surplus for the markets of those of her colonie and her countries which she formerly supplied.

These results at once extended the market for slave

themselves in the mortifying position of having is in error. There is no value put on to in till blandered iniserably in their emancipation they leave the United States. Is there and value

will be found that the products of these islands were reduced more than half, and they still re-

I will read an article from the London Times, ing as a substitute for the first section:

"The general assembly shall have no power

"The will of the people of England and the resources of the British nation have been applied, with absolute authority and ungradging manifihad the will and the means to carry a general measure of abolition, we are constrained to admit citizens of this state from bringing in that the experiment made by the British government, are obtained by marriage, gift, inheritan and the state in which the British West Indies are our placed by it, would be invoked by the must un-

oswerable argument against such a scheme."

If congress (and the same argument will apply o a state,) had the power to abolish slavery, we are constrained to admit, (says this organ of England,) that the experiment made by us would furnish the most unanswerable argument against such a scheme—that is, the scheme of emanci-

I will read one more short extract from the ad- for the benefit of their owner or owners.' dress before quoted from, and then conclude. Speaking of the effects of emancipation in Engid, the writer says:
'While therefore the ease, comfort, and wel-

are of the colored man was seenred, the intersts of the planters were almost ruined by emanpation, and the influence and power of Eng-

Mr. WOODSON. I would, so far as he is astonished me, and I said, "why do

great errors. as well as Mr. Madison. These gentlemen were fered my amendment or substitute, members of the convention which made a conof the slaves? They refrained from making granting compensation to the owners of slaves. tion for the memories of these great men as they are required to pay for them.

gentleman can, or ought to have: yet l canfollow them when in error, as l believe.

Mr. GRAY. So far as l know the sentiments
of the people in my section of the state on this

ly friend referred to the amount of manufacn? They get it from the south, and it, when unendment offered by the gentleman from Je samine (Mr. A. K. Marshall.) Take out the expense of the cotton, up, and tobacco which they get from the south, you will then reduce the amount about three-

the city of New York, as being greater than all the exports of the southern states. Does my friend not know that about one-third of the exports from New York are sent there from other

Mr. WOODSON. I did not say that the exports from New York were greater than from all the southern states. I said, I believe, that all the tubacco, rice, and cotton from the south was not equal to the exports from New York.

Mr. MERIWETHER. I will not make a nestion with the gentleman, as to what his shall have full power to prevent slaves being brought into this state as merchandise. The Il these articles produced in New York. Onehird of the cotton raised in Louisiana is shipped to foreign ports from New York-our corn id hemp goes from New York. Then, though er exports are so great, the question is he produce the articles exported herself? Mr. WOODSON. I do not wish to interrupt

Mr. MERIWETHER. It will give me pleas-

cherue, and of having landed themselves in a ation put on them at Louisville or New Orleans? When a vessel leaves for a foreign port, then a Here is evidence sufficient to establish the proposition with which I set out, "that emancipation has not, either in England or our northcipation has not, either in England or our northern states, produced the good results expected from it." Why need we look for better or other results here in our own state?

By a reference to the table which I have, it will be found that the graph to of the side with the specific state. Total that the coasting trade. But will give the amount of the coasting trade. But will give the amount of the coasting trade. But it is otherwise, and you value these articles at New Orleans, and then again when re-shipped from New York, will not this process tend to swell give the amount of the coasting trade. But it is otherwise, and you value these articles are not always and then again when re-shipped from New York, will not this process tend to swell give the amount of the coasting trade. But if it is otherwise, and you value these articles are not always and then again when re-shipped from New York, will not this process tend to swell give the amount of the coasting trade. But if it is otherwise, and you value these articles are not always and the coasting trade. The coasting trade is the coasting trade. The coasting trade is the coasting trade in the coasting trade. The coasting trade is the coasting trade in the coasting trade in the coasting trade. The coasting trade is the coasting trade in the coasting trade.

nain so. I will read an extract from a paper not have noticed it. He compared the slave-published at Barbadoes last year. This de-holders to a boy who was late at school, and on eribes their condition at this time. This island being questioned as to the reason, said that it said to be the most fruitful of all the West was so slippery that he went two steps back, to is said to be the most fruitful of all the West India Islands, so much so by way of ditinction, they call it Little Britain:

"There plenty of laborers can be employed for field labor at i.f.cen cents per day. They have now been free twelve years, and they find that the only way to get a living is to work. Even here the evidences of decay and coming ruin are conspicuous. One half of the estates in the island are in the hands of the provest marshal, who, as a sheriff, proceeds to sell them on judgment to pay creditors."

One half the estates in the hands of the sheriff, and, under execution, because of emancipation, One half the estates in the hands of the sheriff, and, under execution, because of entancipation, and that too when laborers can be employed at fifteen cents per day. Is that the state of things you wish to see in Kentucky—labor at fifteen cents a day and one half the estates in the hands of the sheriff?

Who travet with him, follow the boy's example, retrace their steps, witdraw all which has been said in disparagement of the institutions of their own state, and laudatory of others, and then cents a day and one half the estates in the hands of the sheriff?

Mr. A. K. MARSALL. I move the follow-

to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves with-out the consent of their owners. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, dominions. The northern states of America have no such power of altering the institutions, and the tenures of property in the slaveholding states of the Union; congress itself has no such power to prevent immigrants to this state from bringing with them power to the state of the state from bringing with them states of the Union: congress itself has no such immigrants to this state from bringing with then power; but if it had, and, besides the power, if such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, or to prevent are obtained by marriage, gift, inheritance, or devise, so long as any person of the same age or description, shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state; and they shall have full power to pass such laws as may be necessary to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provisions, to abstain from all injuries to them-extending to life or limb—and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold

It will be observed that the substitute I have

offered varies very slightly from the provision in the present constitution in relation to slaver Gentlemen will remark that I have there strice ken out the involuntary feature of it. If my proposition should be adopted, it will not permit the emancipation of slaves in Kentucky even by the payment of their value first to the owner, nd put in jeopardy."

by the payment of their value first to the owner. If we have been commanded to do any thing by out produce the same result? Although it may our constituents—and I have understood the coure to the slave ease and comfort, may we not wants of the people in regard to the framing of secure to the slave ease and comfort, may we not expect that, as in the British islands, the white farmer will be ruined, and the influence and power of Kentucky destroyed? If this effect was produced by this cause there, why should it not produce the same effect here? If England was by it brought to the brink of ruin, why may we not also? Sir, these are the effects of emancipation in other countries. Need I ask, are we to expect a different result here if it is resorted to? England was shaken to its foundation. The gentleman, from whose address I have quoted, says, that in the northern states they have not realized their anticipations. Shall we hope they will realize our expectations Shall we hope they will realize our expectations slaves by payment. And this telling me it never troin such a procedure? Is emancipation practicable? Is there a man here who is willing to see We know what may be done by those who have cipation without colonization? Is that practibe power. Under the first section of the old constitution, a system of emancipation can be other states. But did either of those states that devised and carried out, and from what we see have enancipated their slaves colonize them? New York, with all her power and wealth, could not colonize twenty thousand. Pennsylvania had less than fifteen thousand, and could not colonize them. Why is it expected then that kentucky can colonize two hundred thousand? Seven states of this union have abolished slave y. These states had less than fifty thousand slaves, and they had upwards of two millious of white population. But they, with all their wealth and power, could not colonize this small number. I again repeat, how, then, is Kantucky to colonize two hundred thousand? New York, with all her power and wealth, could tain that from the frenzied state of feeling Kentucky to colonize two hundred thousand? to the owner. It is absolutely precessary in a re-England, with an empire on which it is said the public hat the power of special taxacion and discrimination should be left to the legislature. If the emancipation party should get in the asconnot colonize them. France, a nation that could whip all Europe combined, dare not undertake it. And can we do it? I know, whatever man can do, Kentuckians can do; but he who accomplishes this, is either more or less than man. It is not within the grasp of man to do My friend from Knox referred to the opinions of Mr. Madison and others. Would be have us from Chio, who wanted to bny a negro boy. He Mr. MERIWETHER. Then, if he be wrong, is example or opinion is worth mathing. Delicated to him apprenticed to him, as he his example or opinion is worth nothing. Do knew he would be worth as much as his price we not find that Mr. Madison and General Wash-before he was twenty-one years of age. Now, ington both advocated a power in the President if you let the emancipationists have the power of the United States to veto a bill passed by contact they desire, they might adopt a plan of this sort gress, unless passed by a majority of three-fourths of each house of congress? And Mr. Madison advocated the right of the federal gov-unless there is some prohibition placed upon tsh Madison advocated the right of the federal gov-rnment to veto the laws passed by state legislature. My constituents have commanded Will the gentleman travel with him me not to vote for any constitution unless prolatures. Will the gentleman travel with him thus far? These great men often committed vision was made in it against the probability of great errors. My friend alluded to Mr. Monroe, exercising such power. Hence it is, I have of-

Mr. MERIWETHER. The only difference I stitution for Virginia, recently. Can the gentle-man find one proposition which these gentlemen theman's proposition read, is that the latter prooffered in that convention, for the emancipation poses to take from the legislature the power of the a proposition, and it is, therefore, fair to sume they entertained the idea that I do: and I am in favor of it. There will be no danger it it is impracticable. I have as great a ven-

subject, they are as much opposed to emancipa s in the northern states, and inferred that all tion as any body can be. They were satisfied e articles were produced in those states. If with the old constitution as it stood, with one al carried his investigation a little further, exception, and that was that there should be a would have found that the manufacturers deded on the slave states for a large share of cipated, they should be removed from the state, raw material. Where does their cotton come I therefore move the following substitute for the

"Sec. I. The general assembly shall have no pow er to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to such emancipation, a full My friend also alludes to the exports from equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipa-eity of New York, as being greater than all ted, and providing for their removal from the state. They shall have no power to prevent immigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be con-tinued in slavery by the laws of this state. They shall pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from remainir in this state after they are emancipated. The brought iuto this state as merchandise. They shall have full power to prevent any slaves being brought into this state who have been, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, or may hereafter be imported into any of the United States from a foreign country. And they shall have full powforeign country. And they shall have full power to pass such laws as may be necessary to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity; to provide for them necessary cloth-ing and provision; to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of Mr. MERIWETHER. At win give me plant of the plant of the

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. I certainly am very well satisfied with the old constitution, but I prefer the proposition I have offered. The proposition of the gentleman will permit the impor-tation of slaves to Kentucky. I am opposed to that, except those which are obtained by inheri ance, marriage, gift, or devise. It will cer-tainly lead to the agitation of slavery. There is a legal constitutional mode pointed out by which he gentleman can attain his object. I am cosed to the gentleman's proposition.

After some conversation, in which Messrs.

Alter some conversation, in which Messrs. WICKLAFFE, MORRIS, A. K. MARSHALL,

and GRAY, participated.

Mr. GRAY asked for the aves and noes on his

ibstitute, and they were taken, and were ayes YEAS-Mr. President, (Gothrie.) Richard Ap-74, navs 14. Yeas—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers, William Chenzelt, James S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Hearty R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, Gersett Davis, Lucius, Desha, James Dud. lin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, James D lin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, James Dud-ley, Chasteen T. Donavan, Benjamin F. Ed-wards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Schwius Garfielde, Thomas J. Googh, Ninian E. Gray, . mes P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, William Hen-d x, Ambrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, James Willerin William Lebusan, George W. Leby d. x. Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, James W. Irwin, William Johnson, George W. Johnson, Geow. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, Jas. M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Thos. N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, Geo. W. Mansneld, Martin P. Marshall, William C. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McChrre. David Meriwether, Thomas P. Moore, Jonathan Newenm, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Wm. Preston, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Miers, fra Root, James Rudd, James W. Stone, Ming, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Andrew William R. Wightiff, George W. Will.

S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Wesley J. Wright-74. NAVS—Alfred Boyd, Luther Brawner, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Nathan Gaither, James Cowper, Edward Chill, Nathan Gatther, James M. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, Vincent S. Ilay, Alfred M. Jackson, Alexander K. Marshall, William N. Murshall, William D. Mitchell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Silas Woodson—14. So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. IRWIN asked for the ayes and noes on the adoption of the substitute for the first section of the report of the committee, and they were taken, and were—aves 55, noes 36.

YEAS—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Applications of the report of the committee.

person, John L. Ballinger, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Henry R. D. Coleman, Garrett Davis, lames Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Selucius Garfielde, Thos. J. Gongh. Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, Wil liam Johnson, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas W Lisle, George W. Mansfield, Martin P Marshall Liste, George W., Mansheld, Martin F Marshall, William C. Marshall, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, William Preston, Johnson Price, John T. Robinson, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatins A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William D. Thomas Links J. Thomas G. Lengal, T. J. R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Wesley J. Wright—56.

Williams, Wesley J. Wright—50.

NAYS—John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, Luther Brawner, William C. Bullitt, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, B. F. Cowper, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, B. F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, William Hendrix, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanangh, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Laekey, Thomas N. Lindsey, Willis B. Machen, Alexander K. Marshall, William N. Marshall, Richard I. Mayor, Nathan McCley, Designal shall, Richard L. Maves, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, W. D. Mitchell, Jonathan New-cum, Elijah F. Nuttall, H. B. Pollard, Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold, Michael L. Stoner, Andrew S. White, Silas Woodson—36.

So the question was determined in the affirma-

Mr. HARDIN asked for the ayes and noes, and they were taken, and were—aves 61, nocs 29.
The convention then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1849.

Prayer by the Rev. G. W. BRISH.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. LACKEY submitted the following resolution, and it was laid upon the table and ordered

Resolved, That representation shall be equal and miform in this commonwealth, and shall be forever regulated and ascertained by the number of r presentative inhabitants therein. At the first session of the general assembly after the adoption of this constitution, and every four years thereafter, provision shall be made by law that in the year ----, and every tonr years thereafther, an enumeration of all the representative in-her of free white males over twenty one years habitants of the state shall be made. The num-old, which will not vary far from the legal ber of representatives shall be one hundred, and apportioned among the several counties in the following manner: Counties having the ratio shall have one representative; those having three fourths of the ratio shall have one representative; on the court of appeals, in obedience to a resorthose having the ratio, and a fraction less than lution of the convention, reported the following one half the ratio over, shall have but one repre- section, which was adopted: sentative; those having the ratio, and a fraction of one half over, shall have two representatives; those having twice the ratio, shall have two the trial of which a majority of the judges thererepresentatives; those having twice the ratio, and of cannot sit; or on account of interest in the a fraction of less than one half the ratio over, event of the cause; or on account of their relashall have but two representatives; those having tion to either party; or where the judge may twice the ratio, and a fraction of one half the have decided the cause in the inferior court, the ratio over, shall have three representatives; and general assembly shall provide, by law, for the of the ratio, shall be joined to a similar adjacent for the trial of such cause or causes. county, for the purpose of forming a representa-tive district: Provided, That if there be no such a liacent county, then the county having less than three fourths of the ratio, shall be united tion: with that adjacent county having the smallest and a fraction of one half the ratio over; but is own use, but may pass laws requiring the nmepresented fractions; but in no case shall more than two counties be united for the purpose of forming a representative district; but if there

habitants, th	eir se	parat	e rep	resent	tation.	
Counties t	nat w	ill be	e enti	tled t	o one rep	rese
tative each, v	vith a	an av	erage	vote	of 1,680:	
Adair, -			-		1,560	1
Allen, -			-		1,346	1
Boyle, -					1,168	1
Bracken,	-	-			1,606	1
Bu'llitt,	-			-	1,218	1
Bourbon,	-			-	1,914	1
Breckinrid	cre.	•		-	1,757	1
Boone, -	-		-		1,958	1
Bath	-	-	-		1,506	1
Campbell,	-		-	-	2.182	1
Caldwell,	-		-		2,016	1
Clarke,		-	-	-	1.691	1
Daviess,			-	-	2,112	1
Franklin,				-	2,024	1
Graves,	-			-	1,665	1
Greenup,				-	1,936	1
Grant, -		-	-	-	1,212	1
Garrard,				-	1,624	1
Green, -			-		1,352	1
Hopkins,	-	-	-	-	1,886	1
Henderson				-	1,589	1
Henry,	-			-	1,862	1
Hart, -	-		-		1,436	1
llarrison,		-		_	2,150	1
Jessamiue		-		_	1,335	I
Lewis, -					1,409	1
Lincolu.		-		-	1.453	1

shall ever be an excess of districts, they shall be

with the smaller number of representative in-

Logan,					2,179	1
Muhlenburg		-	-		1,625	1
Montgomery		-	-	-	1,459	1
Mercer,	-	-	-	-	2,093	1
Marion,			-		1,762	1
Morgan,	_	-	-		1,261	1
Nicholas,				-	1,792	1
Nelson,			-		2,035	1
Owen, -	_		-		1,796	1
Ohio, -		-			1,576	1
Pendleton,	_	-	-		1,336	1
S-ott, -				-	1,891	1
Todd, -			_	_	1,490	1
Trigg, -		-	_	-	1,417	1
Union.	_	-			1.448	1
Woodford,	_	_		_	1,314	1
Wayne,	_		_	_	1,413	1
Washington	,			-	1,547	1
0						-

Counties that will be necessary to join two to gether to form a representative district, with an average vote of 1,706: Lawrence, - - 967 Carter, - - 1025

Johnson, 599
Floyd, 986
Pike, 812
Letcher, 381 509 ---1585 Breathitt, - - 612
Perry, - - 5.02
Estill, - - 1018
Owsley, - - 671 866 -1689Clay, - - - 866 Harlan, - - 648 7581707 ---1463

Livingston, - - 952 Crittenden, - 1059 ---1811 Butler, - - - 948 Edmonson, - - 6×1 ____1629 1097

1051 ---2148 Russell, - - -9411 1119 1000 1000 Anderson, Spencer, 1022 2141 ---1876

Counties with less than three fourths of the ratio, which will be entitled to a separate representative, with an average vote of 1,04%: Simpson, . . . 1,017 Larne, 1,013 Meade, . . . 1,114 3,144

Counties that would be entitled to two repre entatives, with an average vote of 1,392: 2.649 Favette. ming, -Hardin. 2.419 Kenton, Madison, - - -2.563 Shelby. 2,321 Jefferson and Louisville, 9,283

Counties that would be entitled to two repre we.

Mr WALLER moved that the convention do having the largest nurepresented fraction, with an average vote of 1,115: Christian, - - - Warren, - - -

> 4.463 ratio, that would be entitled to one member each by the provision in favor of counties having the largest unrepresented fraction, with an average

870 973 Mar-hall. Monroe, 1,247 1 10.1 Trimble, 1.054 Knox, Whitley, - - -1.058 8.789 The foregoing tables are based upon the num

SPECIAL COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE from the committee

Counties having less than three fourths organization of a temporary and special court

Mr. CLARKE offered the following resolu-

"Resolved, That the general assembly shall number of representative inhabitants, provided that their united numbers do not exceed the ratio, of the ratio shall have a separate representative. Theremaining representatives, (if any,) shall be allotted to those counties having the largest not sell said slave or slaves, within this commonwealth, within years after such slave or slaves are imported, under such penalties as may, from time to time, be provided by law: Provided, That the slaves thus imported shall reduced to the proper number, by taking from those counties having a separate representative, other States."

This, Mr. President, is a resolution of con promise between those who are of opinion that slaves ought not to be imported, and those who think that the citizens of Kentucky ought to in-troduce them for their own use. It requires an oath to be taken by the importer that he imports them for his own use, and that he will not dispose of them for years. It goes further, and provides that they are not to be imported from the prisons of other states, or from under the gallows. I offer it to test the sense of the convention, whether the citizens of Kentucky are to allowed to import slaves for their own Before the passage of that resolution-which I will assume—it may be possible that I may make some remarks. So much has been said, so many speeches have been made, the subject has been so thoroughly examined, that I may not be inclined to make a speech, unless it may become cessary in my judgment. But as I have heretofore stated. I am convinced that the institution of slavery, both here and elsewhere, is blessing to both races—the whites and the Afri can race. I am satisfied, so far as property in slaves is concerned, that there is no distinction between property in slaves and property in lands or in horses. And while a citizen of Kentuck has the right to go to Virginia and to Tennesse and purchase horses or any merchandise for his own use, I can see no reason why he should not

go there to purchase slaves, unless we are bor-

dering on a spirit of emancipation, which seems to me to animate the bosons of some gentlemen on this floor. I repeat, that I see not, while we are establishing in our bill of rights the elements of treedom, why a citizen of Kentneky should not go wherever he places to purchase clayer and such as are imposed by humanity; he may be a subject, he cannot be a citizen. not go wherever he pleases to purchase slaves and merchandise for his own use and his own enjoy
It has been decided that free negroes are not

and ordered to be printed:

"Resolved, That the general assembly shall have no power to prohibit the introduction of slaves into this state, by the citizens thereof, from other states, for their own use; but their introduction for traffic or merchandise, whether openly or covertly, by the citizens of this or any other state, shall be prohibited by the passage of such laws as the legislature may deem most constitutionally prohibit free persons of color from removing into the state to reside. State of Tennessee vs. Claybourne, I Meigs. 332—1 Litt. 327. Judge Bullock's printed opinions—also 2 Kent 70-71, Ilobbs vs. Fogg 6 Watts. 556.

(Proceedings to be continued.) nch laws as the legislature may deem most con lucive to seenre that end."

The convention then resumed the considera tion of the report of the committee on the re-

vision of the constitution and slavery.

Mr. BULLIITT. Whilst I am disposed to yield to the master the power of emancipation, the public good demands that this right should not be exercised to the injury of the community of which he is a member. It is a cardinal prineiple of the common law, that no man shall so use his property as to injure another. This principle is peculiarly applicable to property in slaves. By the action of the master, they are capable of being rendered more detrimental to the community than any other description of property known to the law. Hence arises the necessity of a peculiar constitutional provision on this subject. For constitutional and legislative action, slaves are to be viewed in a double aspect—as persons, and as property. The master should not be permitted, whilst exercising his rights over the slave, as property, to enable him, as a person, to become a unisance to society. From this peculiarity of slave property, also arises the necessity of, in some slight degree, deviating from what is clearly a correct general principle, that no law should be inter-

polated into the constitution.

This convention have, (save those of justice and humanity,) no restrictions to their action over free negroes, except such as are imposed by the constitution of the United States. This is not only the constitution of the United States, but that of each state; and Kentucky, when she entered the union as a sovereign state, adopted the constitution of the United States, as the paramount constitution of the State of Kentucky; and if there be any provision in that instrument, which confers citizenship on the free ne

gro, it is binding on us.

The only provision which has the slightest bearing on the subject is contained in the fourth article, section the second, declaring, "the citi-zens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the everal states."

The only inquiry is, what constitutes citizenship, or, in other words, what is the true consti tutional meaning of the word citizen? If the free negro be not a citizen, although he may be a subject, he is not embraced within this provis The term citizen, is derived from the Ro man civil law. In the proconsular governments of the Roman commonwealth, the provincial subjects were governed by the arbitrary edicts of the governors. A Roman citizen who was entitled to the privileges of the city, carried with him, into all the provinces of the republic, his peculiar privileges of the protection of the Roman laws. In accordance with this princi ple, a citizen of the United States, going into any state of this union, carries with him the same right of protection, under the laws of the state, to which its own citizens are entitled

In the progress of ages, after the downfall of the republic, Roman citizenship was gradually imparted to the provinces, and finally extended to the Barbarians, who had made lodgments in her territories. These, in their turn, inviting in others of their friends and relations, gradually acquired the ascendant, and finally overturned the empire. And to this abuse of citizenship is mainly attributable the destruction of the greatest power of ancient times.

In the dark ages succeeding the fall of the Feudal Barons, with their vassals and villiens, ter.) of slaves residing in the country, and the free artizans and merchants of the towns. The rural population were under the uncontrolled and abpower of the middle class position to the power of the nobility. To effect this object, the citizens of the towns were incorporated, with extensive privileges, exempting them from the arbitrary exaction of the the term citizen, or citizenship, carried with it not only the right of exemption from oppression, but the right of sovereignty, in the town of which he was a member, in controlling if I would make them satisfactory to him (Wil its municipal regulations. From that class are the British house of commons. Hence, in Eng land, sovereignty has always been attached t the term "citizen," as contradistinguished from

not a citizen. At the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, free negros were not citizens of any state in the Union. A large portion of the population was composed of African slaves and Indians. The broad and comprehensive terms used in the constitution of the United States, "we the people &c." must be construed to embrace whites alone, otherwise it would embrace all the slaves, free negroes, Indians, within the then limits of the United States; thus making entrement the right of property is guarantied by that instrument itself, who, as property are made the basis of taxation

At the period of the adoption of the constitution of United States, free negroes were not citizens of any state. The constitution was made by whites for their own benefit, and that of their own race. Some of the states then contain more Indians than whites; none of the Indians were citizens; and from a view of the entire context of the constitution, the conclusion is ir resistible, that no power was intended to granted to congress to make citizens of any others than white persons.

Congress, in earrying into effect that clause which provides that "congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization' apply the power to white persons alone, excludng all others; thus giving a clear indication of heir opinion—that to them alone it was applicable, according to the true meaning of the

The states have most of them given the same onstruction; for very soon after the adoption of the federal constitution, they began to pass laws restrictive of the free migration from state to another of the free blacks, showing that they were not then considered citizens. This practice has been continued to the present time. The executive of the United States has given the same construction, by a uniform refusal of

passports to free negroes. and a state cannot manufacture a citizen of the was adopted. They came prepared to meet it at United States.

It is a universal principle of construction adopted by our courts—that whenever the word 'person' is used in the constitution or laws, it ia, a disunionist. Meade reiterated the epithet. must be considered as applicable to white persons alone, and cannot be applied to blacks un-

their husbands and parents, and are entitled to appeared and commanded order.

the power of making a citizen of the United For Winthrop 59, Cobb 40, Potter 24, Stanley States, and, although a state may grant every state right, civil and political, to an African, she cannot thereby make him a citizen of the United States, so as to entitle him to the privileges seemed by that instrument to the citizen.

The reason why the state cannot exclude white foreigners from their borders, is, that the right

The motion to lay on the table and print was then agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL offered the following resolution, and on his motion it was laid on the table
and ordered to be printed:

On the United States before an user of the states on the table and ordered to be printed:

On the United States before an user of the states of the printed states of the states of the states of the printed states of the states of the states of the printed states of the states of the states of the printed states of the states of the printed states of the states of the printed s

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY :::::: DECEMBER 15, 1849.

The Conporation Supper given on Thursday right last to the Delegates to the Convention, at the Weisiger House, was a very brilliant affair. The strangers in the city, not of the Convention, were generally invited. The supper was ountiful, and beautifully arranged. Great credit is due to Mr. Theobald and Lady, the host and hostess of the Weisiger House, for their admirable arrangements for the occasion.

Congress.-Up to Wednesday night last there had been no election of a speaker of the House of Representatives.

From the Louisville Journal, of yesterday, we make the following abstract of Wednesday's proceedings.

Mr. Wilmot requested that his friends would not again vote for him. The House then proceeded to take the

40th Ballot.-Brown 112, Duer 26, Morehead 17, Stanley 18, McGaughey 13, Winthrop 17, scattering 26.

Whole number of votes cast 226. Necessary or a choice 114.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution that the whig and democratic parties appoint each a committee of three to confer relative to the election of a Speaker. He desired an organization; and referring to the democratic party, he believed there was something "rotten in Denmark." He blushed for the democracy, but not for the

Mr. Bayly replied. He said that the Northern and Southern whigs were at variance with President Taylor's sentiments on the slavery question, and they were responsible for the pre sent state of things.

Mr. Ashmun wished to know whether there was any truth in the rumor that a written engagement had been entered into between Brown and the Free Soilers.

Mr. Bayly indignantly denied it. Mr. Ashumn asked if a correspondence had

not passed between the parties.

Mr. Bayly replied that he was not aware of any, and asked if there was any ground upon which to base such a charge. Mr. Ashmun said nothing more than common

Mr. Root, of Ohio' (a whig Free Soiler,) pro-

tested against the two parties arrogating to themselves the settlement of this question. The minority had as much right to be heard as the majority. Mr. Bayly interrupted Mr. R., and stated, on

the authority of Brown, that a correspondence had taken place between him (Brown) and Wil-Roman Empire, the population consisted of the mot, but not of the character intimated. (Langh-Mr. Brown here stated, among other things that when he came here he had no intention of

solute sway of the Barons, who maintained an running for Speaker; that his friends had pressalmost uninterrupted warfare with the Princes. ed it on to him; that he had pointed southern The latter found it to their interest to rear up a members to his votes when he formerly occupied a seat in Congress. Mr. Burt wished to see the correspondence

Mr. Brown. I have it. (The members here erowded around Brown.) The letter from Mr. Wilmot merely asked me in what maner I would, if elected Speaker, constitute the committees, and mot) and his friends (the Free Soilers.)

Mr. Wilmot said that he had addressed the note to Mr. Brown; he asked nothing more than inhabitant or subject. An alien is a subject, but an organization of the committees on the Dis triet of Columbia, the Territories, and the Judieiary, in such a manner as to give a full and fair expression of the will of the country.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens asked Wilmot if he had reason to believe that these committees would be formed of majorities of those in favor of Free

Mr. Wilmot. I had reason to believe that the najorities of these committees would be fre Northern members, and nothing more. Mr. luge. What do you mean by that?

Mr. Wilmot. Men who will not seek, in com-nittee, to smother the expression of the will of the people of the north Mr. Inge. Do I understand that these North-

rn men are committed to the Wilmot proviso? Mr. Wilmot. No. Mr. Stanley. What then? Mr. Wilmot. Men who are resolved that slave

shall go no further. (Laughter.) Mr. Thaddens Stevens asked whether his col eagne had a copy of the letter.

Mr. Wilmot said he had not. (Langhter.)

Brown's reply to Wilmot's letter was then read

and the discussion further prolonged, but it was entirely of a personal character. At the close Brown declined being a condidate any longer and the House adjourned in confusion. -----

LATEST.

FOR THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH. BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON.

Louisville, Dec. 14. 10 o'clock, P. M. House of Representatives, Thusday, Dec. 13.

A motion to elect by ballot-lost. A very augry discussion arose. The southern members were very violent-they declared that they came prepared, as well as the whole south, Congress alone have power of naturalization, to dissolve the Union, if the Wilmot Proviso

Duer, of New York, called Meade, of Virginless specially named.

Females and minors follow the condition of the members. The Sergeant-at-arms

all hazzards.

all the civil rights of the latter. The rights secured to the citizen, are wholly civil rights continued, and finally a ballot was taken viva The congress of the United States alone, have voce, which resulted as follows:

foreigners from their borders, is, that the right of naturalization necessarily earries with it, the right of residence and protection, during the House had organized, which was adopted.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

As an old member of the House of Representatives, I beg leave to suggest the name of my friend, J. T. Quartes, Esq., of Pulaski county, as a candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. Mr. Quarles is a man of fine capacity, and has had some experience n legislation. That he would fill the high station with dignity, and with honor to himself and the state, I have no doubt.

DEC. 12th, 1549. A FRIEND.

We have seen the names of several able and listingnished gentlemen mentioned in connecion with the office of Speakership of the next egislature, and we have no doubt many of those names suggested, should they be called to that post, would reflect credit to the State and honor themselves. Many other names that we have not seen no

ticed by the press, we think are entitled to equal consideration. We do not know the wishes or ntentions of a name that we propose to mention in connection with the post, but we feel war-nuted in the sentiment that Col. EZEKIEL H. FIELD, of Woodford, although a young member unites many traits in his character that would qualify him in a very eminent degree to preside over the deliberations of that body. His highly e-pectable capacity, urbanity of manners, and lecision of purpose, and the high recommenda tion he bears for the very brilliant service he rendered in the late campaign with Mexico, entitle his claims to consideration.

Richmond Chronicle.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, December 14.

CAUSES DECIDED. Wallingford v Mott, judg't, Fleming; affirmed. Proctor v Kirk, judgment, Mason; affirmed. Reed v Dobyns, judgment, Mason; affirmed. Tabb v Evans, decree, Mason; reversed. Hughes v Standeford, decree, Bourbon; reversed Case v Fishback, decree, Bourbon; reversed Kelsoe v Ellis, judg't, Montgomery; reversed. Boswell v Shackleford, decree, Nicholas; revers'd

ORDERS. Browning v Ringo, decree, Fleming;

Betry v Pepper, decree, Fleming;
Dent v Yonng, decree, Fleming;
Sanders v Lehman, decree, Frankliu;
Wright v Scofield, decree, Franklin; were argued.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY. Mn. KIMBALL has returned from his visit to the East, and has re-opened his Daguerrean Gallery, on St Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Mr. K. is distinguished for the beauty and perfection

of las Pictures. Call and see him.

llecember 15, 1849. We are requested to announce C. N. John stox as a candidate for Door Keeper of the Sen ate at the ensuing session.

Dec. 15.

Jefferson's Patent Starch Polish. G. W. OLIVER, Agent for this State, is now at the Franklin Horse, in South Frankfort, and is prepared to furnish the above article to deal-

ers at \$7 per gross-or to others at \$1 per dozen This article, for the short time it has been before the public, has gained a higher reputation than any other of the same kind ever before offered, for giving to Linen, Muslin, Cambric, &c. the most beautiful Gloss, of any thing ever before discovered, and contains nothing injurious.

This polish was first introduced in New Or-leans, where it has gained such a reputation that over 20,000 dozen was sold there in the last year. It never has been used in a single family but that it gave entire satisfaction.

December 15, 1849.

TThe second Quarterly Meeting to the Meth odist Church for the Frankfort Station, will take place on Sunday the 16th inst.

IP Rev. John L. Waller will preach in the Baptist Church, on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

LIFE OF J. Q. ADAMS. 'I'ME LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES of John Quincy Adams, by W. H. Seward, just received and for sale at TODD'S ROOKSTORE.

0-Kennedy's Mennirs of Wm. Wirt. b December 15, 1849 AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1850. THE American Almanac and Repository of Usefu Knowledge, for 1850.—Also.
Morton & Griswold's Western Farmer's Almanac for 1850, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at 101HP'S BOOKSTORE.
Dec. 15.

No. 1. Swigeri's Row

HILDRETHYS UNITED STATES. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the liscovery of the Combinent, to the Organization of the Government under the Federal Constitution, in 3 tols, 8 vo., for sale by W. M. TOHD.

vo., lor sale by GIFT BOOKS :- CALL AND SEE. A VERV large and beautiful assortment of Annuals and other HODK'S, in rich bindings, suitable of the Meristmas and New Year's Presents, for sale at W. M. TODD'S BOOKSTOKE,

December 15, 1849. No. 1, Swigert's Roy CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. W E are in receipt of a large lot of handsome Pres ents suitable for Christmas. Call and see, Dec. 15, 1849. TOHD & CRITTENDEN.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! 20 BOXES Star t'endles; 12 boxes Frank's Mould Dandles, in store and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

NEW SUGAR.

4 HHDS, Sugar, new crop, just received and for sale 1
December 15 TODD & CRITTENDEN FLOUR! FLOUR!!

50 BBLS, Missouri Flour; 20 do. Madison Flour; in store and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. MOLASSES -- Phritation and Sugar House. BBLS, Ptantation Molasses; 3 bbls, Sugar House

Molasses, just received and for sale by December 15. TOHD & CRITTENDEN. WITISKEY-kectified and Copper Distilled. 10 BBLS. Rectified Whiskey; 10 bbls. Copper Distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

PATENT GUN WADDING. 100 PACKAGES Patent Gun Wadding; just re December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Dixson's Shot Ponches and Powder Flushs. 2 DOZ each, assorted sizes, shapes and qualities, just received and for for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

RIFLE POWDER. 20 6t lb. Kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder; 50 lb. Canisters, Dupont's Rifle Powder, for sale by December 15.

BLASTING POWDER. 50 KEGS Dupont's Blasting Powder, a strictly prime article, on hand and for sale by December 15 TOHD & CRITTENDON.

NEW ARRIVAL. NEW ARRIVAL.

I CALL the attention of the gentlemen of Frankfort and its vicinity, to my NEW STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, which has just been purchased by myself, and taught by experience what will suit this market.

My stock in Coate, Pants, Vests, Linen Shirts, Under Shirts, Brawers, Hats and Caps. Hankerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, is complete, to suit every body's taste.

L. ROSENFELD, December 15, 1849.—d

December 15, 1849,--d

APPLES.

APPLES.

APPLES.

BARRELS FINE GENETING APPLES, good size, assorted, just received per Steamer Blue Wing, and for sale for Cash, at \$2.50 per barrel, by SAM. HARRIS.

GREENE & CO'S. EXPRESS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Through Line from all parts of the East in advance

Through Line from all parts of the East in advance of the Muil.

THE Public are respectfully informed, we have extended our Express Line through from New York to Cincinnati and all parts of the West.

Having largely increased our Stock on the National Road, and receiving no more Goods than our Wageons run carry, deliver our goods at Pittsburg in advance of the Mail.

From Pittsburg our goods are stopped on the Line of Packet Boats to Cincinnati, thus insurang their delivery at Cincinnati shead of any other Line.

Having no connection with any other Line from New Yors, we will transport goods at reasonable charges, and by promptness and despatch, try to please all.

Goods for Frankfort or any points on the Kentucky River, with the transhpoped at once on arrival at Cincinnati.

Packages and Goods agest Eagt at low 15tes.

Packages and Goods sent East at low rates.

No. 9, Third street, Chemnan.

No. 7, Warf street, New York.

No. 82, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

No. 225, Baltimore street, Bartmore.

No. 482, Main street, Louisvate.

December 15, 1849.—th.

THE LATEST ARRIVA'L!

R. KNOTT, HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Full Importation of DRY GOODS, from the Eastern Cities. Brankfort, Nov. 22, 1849.

Eastern Utities. Hrankfort, Nov. 22, 1849.

A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French Merimoes and Cashmeres, received this day, from the Eastern Chies, by R. KNOTT. November 23, 1849.

A VERY targe tot of Black Silk Lace, Velves Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trins-ming dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849.

A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and Embroidered French Clouks, received from Philadelphia this day, and for salaby November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by November 23, 1849. BBLS, good EATING and COOKING AP.

16 BBLS. good EATENCE and for Sale for Pash, by November 23, 1849. SAM. BARRIS. 10 BBLS. this year's DREED PEACHES, just re-November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

W HO has just received a good assortment of DRY (GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that thue, which he will sell very low for Cash. November 22, 1849.-tf

Flour. 20 BBLS, best Family Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Salt.

20 BBLS. Lake Satt, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Buckwheat Flour. N Sacks, and for sale by November 92, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

50,000 Shingles Wanted WANTED, 30,000 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!! The subscriber has received, and is now opening, one of the finest selections of Toys ever brought to this place. The citizens and the public generally. Ladies in particular, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of business. He thinks his Toys and prices

LAST CALL

T. P. PIERSON.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of S WEILER & CO., are hoseby warmed that unless their accounts are adjusted and settled by the 1st of January, 1850, they will be placed in the hands of the proper Officer—without distinction of persona-for collection. And all persons having claims against the lirm, are requested to present them for liquidation by that time.

S. WEILER & CO. November 30, 1849.

MUSIC. JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large lot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Siccks of all the eminent publishing houses.

publishing houses.
The Ladies, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to layer him with a call
Musicial Instruments of every description furnished at the lowest Western prices,
Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL 12 or 14 years of age, for a nurse and house servant. For one who can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. One from the country would be preterred.

Lecomber 12, 1840 December 12, 1849. FLOUR JUST RECEIVED.

10 BBLS. St. Louis Flour, (warranted.) a superior article for family use,
25 bbts. Indiana and Ohio Flour, in store and for sale low for cash, by
R. C. STEELE. GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED.

15 SACKS New York Rio Coffee;
5 boxes English Dany Cheese;
3 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
10 bibls. Prantation Molasses;
2 bibls. Sugar House Molasses, a superior article for family use, lustore and for sale low for cash, by
10 bec. 11, 1849.
18 C. STEELE.

BBL, Lard Oil, winter strained;
1 bbl. Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for called the Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for called the Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for called the Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for called the Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for called the Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for called the line of the low for the line of the low for called the low for calle

Marking Down. THATKING DOWN.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce that he has been Marking Down his present stock of Goods, and is determined to skill at greatly reducen fricks for CASIL, previous to making his Spring importations, as he wishes to reduce his stock as soon as possible, in order to make an early start next Spring. Give me an early call, it you want GOOD BARGAINS.

Mead Quarters for Bargains.

Frankfort, December 7, 1849.—dlw

Just Received this Morning,

BY EXPRESS. A FEW FINE NEW STYLE. Queen's Own and Albion BONNETS; and a lot of Black silk LACE, direct from New York, and for sale low at N. SHIELDS'

Head Quarters for Bargains.

December 7, 1849.—d82

Hot Bread! HAVING employed a first-rate Bread Baker, our friends and patrons may bereafter rely on getting their Bread FRESH and HOT every morning.

Dec 1, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

W. Smith Brown, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 26, Courtland Street, New York. No. 26, Courtland Street, New York.

THE subscriber, (successor of the oldest Shoe House In New York,) invites the attention of Merchants from Kentucky visiting New York, to his Stock of BUOTS AND SHOES, which they will find unsurpassed for styles and qualities. Those in want of good uniform articles, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call. His Stock for the Spring will be ready for sale about the first of February.

New York, November 28, 1819.—3md

GEORGE BLANCHARD,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HAND, 149, Main Street, next door to the Northern Bank, Louisville, Ky.

CENTLEMEN can, at all times, find a rich and splentry did assortment of Rendy-Made CLOTHING and Furnishing GOODS, viz: Clooks. Coats, Pants, Vests. Shirts. Drawers. Cravats, Hossery, Gloves Umbrellas, Panes, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Cutlers, &c., &c., at the lowest prices.

ODD FELLOWS and MASONIC REGALIA Agent for tinodyear's METALIC RUBBER GIDDE: -Coals, Cloaks, Capes, Pants, Traveling Bars, Legins, Ilats, Purses, Maps, &c., and all other articles in the line.

OST.—Some days since, a pair of Steel Rimmed SPECTACLES. The finder will please leave them at the Commenwealth Office. Dec. 14, 1849. GEORGE BLANCHARA
Louisville, December 5, 1849.—3md



F ANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

TY, KENTUCKY.

FACTITY.

Ool. F. W. CAPERS, A.M., President and Superin tendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. H. DEBOW, A.M., Professor of Pontical Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BAKNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettics.

CAPT. R. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Lovarios.—The suc of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

or physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the histitute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Government.

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute Advantages.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whitst the Mittay Education is completed and the Cadet fixed for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the Field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of listificans and officers, and a Urvil Regiment, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress of contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including out; those branches of Law which belong rigorously to the regular Acade nic course of every codege, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gewileman; and not with a view the positional that have we referred.

complished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes. TERMS.

Payable half yearly, in advance. Institute charge for Board, Tuition, lights and Washing, per Collegiate year.

9,160 (a)

10. do do, Preparatory Department,) 120 (a)

French and Spaush Langu ges, extra, each, 10 (a)

For more particular information address the undersagned, at "Kestucky Minary Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPFES

F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1849.—8ds

Female Eclectic Institute,

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY. TNI18 well known school will open its 36th regular L session on Monday, July 11st, by which day, it is requested, that all popula will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, anore new pupils than usual can be admitted, and, of houst applications are quite immercus, and some new populs hace already arrived, a lew places may yet be had.

For boarding and set of the course, including the Latin and French Longuages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing to pencif and creyin, and pointing in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and st diawing in ternals of the next quality and of every description; the use of a large quality and of every description; the use of a large pointing of most superior madels, and an discounted plates, and of a most superior and of upparatus, as well as a fine batting establishment; less ms in sacret music, dec., dec., one hundred dallargs, pre ressess of fice courts, in advance.

For instruction is vocal and instrumental in it, inch ing free use of Planos and of a Metodeen—thirty dallars presented.

dullists per state of Finite and of a steeder-life, dulliers per state of the text books, and stationery of every description, will be turnished at the very low price of ten dollars yet assess.

The scalenic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a firstly is sapplied at lease expresses. Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these

the personal amports of ruttention I the principals and of their families, while devoted. P. S. FALL, A. M. JAS. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Will. June 10 1-4 -871-618m

RYDRAFLIC CEMENT.

10 BBLS, Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Bue, Wing, and Dr. sale, sy tot. 19, 1849.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. WE rantime, as we are done for lea years past, to in natactive Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the out 'try, and the low price at which we now sell rists Elacking and Writing Lik, others indocements for Weste at Diagres to say of the tracked of bringing and an Erri a action at a first cost on the addition of health, it sor me, and exchange.

sell provides and exchange we have easily necessary appliance of machinery to make these afficies to the best advantage, and are prepared to till afforders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales an no by 10 met of the Western and Southern dites from P 20 borgh and 18t, Louis, te New (trleams and Mobile. We revite the special attention of Western Hesters to this best.

Main et ect, between Firth and Sixth.

Cinc musti, Aug. 1, 180.—d

Piano Forte Warerooms. N. W. Carmer of Fewerth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of unto ming their triends and the public generally, that they riends and the parties of with are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES, PIANK, and will be added to the control of the contr T 3 × J 4 PIANO FORTERS, From the universal Mandactivers. MYNS & ULARK, and A. H. GAbe, & t.O. of New York, and will be use it to purchasers at the New York retail prices, gaves, an enhanced guaranty, with bill of sile of each

P. d. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instraments without three years, and received voluntary let-ters from a great mony Pinchasers, expressing entire sales cities with their instruments, do not besitate to

N. E. Old Pranos taken in part payment. We are constantly supplied with MI SIC from all Cincinnati, October 4, 1849,--d

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel, Un Part Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up good Gan Lights, he is prepared at all temes to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfamery, Busines, Gloves, Cravats, Bandkerchefs, Suspenders, &c., ecc.

THS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morti-lin, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He may also, the best kind of washer wo need, and any one wanting clothes WASHED OR SCOURED,

caudiave it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to harit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be-Oct. 4 1849-870-11

CITY STOVE STORE. No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

RESPECTFULLY invite stiention to their targe as-STOVES. GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Enocka," "Model Air Tight," Premium Cooking Staves; Pancy Air Tight Parlor and other Restine Stoves in great variety, at EOW PRICES FOR UASH Call and examine.

Lincinnati, Oct. 4, 949 —d

Fine Cigars. PLANTATION Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro. Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

October 6. 1819.—827

Cranberries.

WANTED! WANTED !:

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Humbred Bushels at MYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH pines.

NOYCE & WALSTON.

Franklort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY.

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Welnut Steects, Concinnat Butter Crackers; Groham Crackers; oda Crackers; Sugar Crackers, &c., Always on hand at the lowest prices.

Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Ja
Cincinnati, October 4-d.

CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Mannfacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Chichandti, and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct 4, 1849.-d

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factur, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBATCOS Dower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Alwayson hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

Ot the following styles.

VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.

Lb. Lump.

5 do. 5 do.
do. 8 do.
12 do.
16 do.
16 do. KENTUCKY. 12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. Cincinnati, October 4, 18411.-d

STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Wulant Street, appusite Pearl Street House, Cinclinati, o. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted pure—

CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
PINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled Ground COFFEF PEPPER.

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Ground RICE, Roasted PEA-NUTS. African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Buttles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for
Whart Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
Profitces and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,
and our reasonable beaus.

Mind Brown.

It of Motels and Steam Boats supportant of the processorable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

It of References:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thumpson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hopper; Husses & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.

Hurran:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books: Blank Ries its and Account Books of every description on audion made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's bory and Enameted Surface Carrise; a large stock of Record, Foodscap, Letter, Note, Eavelope, Blotting and Brawing Papers, Euvolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Per In at a Boards: Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial, Orrectly of Lettwian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Composses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammun thories, &c. A large stock of Eogravings.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE VOX.
71. Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Important Information. SHIRES.

135 Sycamore, and 36 Fourtle St., Cincinnation COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

States.

A splendid and large variety of House Forenishing Gomis, consessing of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, Brooms, Bus, ets., Window and Witlow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and forsale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Azency, and attend to the Sale of Azency Incented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost ever

Mescription.

N. R.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most submidd in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHDES. J. E. WITHERS

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

sonri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO,

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

BALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy.—pure and old 2 half Pipes "Grand" Pale Brandy—very fine and old

2 casks "Roteri Byass" bounder in acceptation to blus, Old Peach Brandy, very superior; to blus, Old Bourbon, (very superior.)
For sale on draft or by the bottle by Cheto'ser [2, 1849. GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assurted; Sausse" Extrait D'Abcinthe: l case Punch Essence

or sale by ctoher 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

have now in store. \$,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams er, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region, the preaugements with Eastern Manufacturers have

tages equal, it not superior, to any other Westhin Deal We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country,
On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors
our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We

invite such comparisons by all who wish to purch this market.

BUTLER & BROTHER, Main street, bet ween Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.-d

Rev. S. Robinson's

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT FRANKFORT, KV. THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South nkfort, is now lenly organized. The Principal, who oles a large portion of his time and attention to the nuclion of the classes, is aided by experienced and lapplished teachers. Ample provision has been made pparatus for illustration in the various departments

ience, see who seek for their daughters and wards a thornigh and solid, as well as an ornamental education, a eferred to restimmula to the large and highly comp luring the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tultion, per Session. la the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department,

ower Preparatory Repartment, Drawing and Painting. . No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lauguages are embraced in the regular course of studies in the school. id, including washing, dr., per week. - . 2 50

Arrangements are now in progress tor receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.

Frankfort, July 1°, 1849-7.

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar licle, in store and fur sale by SAM, HARRIS,

Kentucky Reports. A FULL SET UF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be funnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, Il immediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1849.

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December uct, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most maportant branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by lour professors.

Tills invaluable remedy has already caused happiness to the hearts of thousands, and is daily giving more consolation to the affincted than could be adorted world combined.

It is put up in full Quart Boltles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much Pure Hondunas Sarsatour professors.

tracts for Maratime services in Brown ing and Supplying Ships.

II. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

at haw.

111. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction
of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

of devenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admiratity.

The lectures by Professor Randell Hent will treat of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Zercantile Persons, Mercantile Perpetty and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Princip. I and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Noices and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Afficightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average. Salvage and Insurance; of Saic, Guaranties, Lieus, and Stoppage in Transitu.

11. The Criomal Law and Practice in Courts of Climinal Jurisdiction.

GOOD TES

It is the State Churts.

IV. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admarally.

The exercises will be two lessons every alay—except the boilidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two homs, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regalarly every day by one or other or the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every description of cause, and in the courts of every description of cause, and in the Courts of every the court of the State and not the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his admission into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise satisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-live dollars,

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the courts of the severest of the degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the courts of exercises in the Mout Courts of the state and not the professors, or introduced satisfy each occupying in all that it will cure you, no matter how long you have been sufficing. What Dr. Dwen, Druggist and Apothecary of several preasons with full time! Suranding, says about Bull's Sarasparilla: addithatit will cure you, no matter how long you have been suffering.

What Dr. Dwen, Druggist and Apothecary of several preasons the full with A Mercuntial Headache, and a dull, heavy pain in my Liver. I used almost all the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilla; and a tull heavy pain in my Liver. I used almost a

after having read bill twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable arounsellor at law, and wino shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

By the control of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor. nolessors be found by them all worthy of the honor, II. A. BULLARD, Dean, New Orleans, October, 1859.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD DE VISITORS; the Adjutant General, logether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Inneentive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FAULITY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty

Caut W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy,

Blue Lick Springs,

The removal will be made immediately after Christ nas, and the School opened at that place On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Momlay of september to the third Friday of June—larty weeks. Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen lifterent States, have entered this institution since it was different States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control of domination of any sect or party, either publical or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such Guardian.

consent of such Graritian.

CIVII. ENGINEFRING will be thoroughly and oractically tanght in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITTEE, the Professor. Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He wasfor a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest homors of the Pinted States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$2.50 per month for competent Assistant is now offered \$2.50 per month for competent Assistant may be some offered \$2.50 per month for competent Assistant may be some offered \$2.50 per month for competent Assistant may be some offered \$2.500 per anomal as Principal Engineer of a R in and made construction in Kentucky, whilst others of the United States, \$2.000, \$1.500 a year as Assistant Angineers.

Where we are an authing for the Mathematic Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparillat to convenience of Bull's Sarsaparillat to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparillat to convenience of Bull's Sarsaparillat to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparillat to convenience of Bull's Sarsaparillat to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparillat to convenience of Bull's Sarsaparillat to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparillat to convenience of Bull and the same can be made for that daes are discussed in the most cells and contact an be made for that daes are discussed in the constraint it is one of the most cells and chease. Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1848.

Where Bull and the most cells and constraint it is one of the most cells and chease. Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1848.

Testimony like the following renders superfluous all unter comments upon the ellicacy of Bull's Sarsaparillat.

Testimony like the following renders an eight contact an be made for that daes are ce

United States, \$2,000, \$1,000, or \$1,200 a year as Assistant Angineers.

Young men who have an apiltude for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging he an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified. In a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

new GROUSER (1998) and Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GRO-CERTES, which he will sell very low tor Cash, or exr Country Produce.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.-853-d&wif

JOHN BULL'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

ur professors.

Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace.

L. The history of the Wayne Law from the Price \$1 per Bottle, or six Buttles for \$5. It has been a well established feet for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panaeca for all diseases originating from an inpure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxica 1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.

1. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

11. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

1V. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaler, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Mariner Forts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, Internat

Liver Complaint; Female Irregularities and Complaints; Sick and Nervous Head Acbe; Low Spirits, Night Sweats

Life; Chronic Constitutional Discases;
And is a Spring and Summer Drink and General
Tanic for the system, and
a gentle and pleasant purguiter; it is superior to
Blue Lick or Congress
Water, Salts, or Seddit:
Pouders.

11. The Unional Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

11. The Unional Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

11. The Law of Evidence

Professor Thomas B. Mondor will deliver Lectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of England as it was in England, and as it is now bound in the United States in the Federal and State Governments.

11. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and in the several States.

11. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Churts.

12. The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus speaks of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA:

13. The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus speaks of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA:

14. The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus speaks of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA:

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18. THE Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus spe

Satisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-live dollars.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the sindents who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read bull twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable nounsellor at the conferred on the sindents who shall have a timed at the direction of the service of the school of the service of the school of the service of the

doubt the core is permanent, and I confidently recommend it as being the best medicine in use for Rhenna tism.

ISHAM BRIDGES.
Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1888. FROM DR. WM. T. PHENTISS:
Mr. Brun: In regard to your Sarsaparilla, I will say that I have used it to some extent in Tutaneous Affections of long standing, as Time Capetts, Lepra, Proriasis, Scabies, Syphilitic Cachexis, and in all diseases mass, Scales. Syphilitic Cachenia, and in all diseases where the indication of circ seems in consist in a thorough change or modification of the fluids of the body, with considerated success, in confinction with local treatment. I think I would prefer it to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and any physician will admit its value, uson learning the substances that enter into its composition. Respectfully yours, w.M. T. PRENTISS, M. D. Lewisport Ky. Ber. 4, 1847.

Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847. NOTICE TO FEMALES.

John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest Female Medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energes and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty in any other College.

(V)LUNEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent; ges lessened when the efforts of nature are weak and delicient, or are profuse or overwrought, when the efforts of returning the sort of civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]

Lieut, Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Leducated at West Point.]

Mejor RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]

Metal Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]

Mejor RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]

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Metal Military Engineering of Mathematics and College, N. J. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]

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Metal Military Engineering of National Professor of Mathematics and College, N. J. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]

Metal Military Engineering of National Professor of Mathematics and College, N. J. [A pupil of Rev. H. V. D. AEVII'S, A. M., Professor of Auctent Languages, [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]
JAS. G. BLAINE, A. R., Adjunct Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIENS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kenteky.]
Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAV, Professor of Modern Languages
[Educated in the Prity of Paris 3]
Capt. C. E. MCIT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in New York]
Capt. W. W. GACNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN Josephre he manifold advantage of neutral recoming, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this institution, have selected for its permanent location, the famous

Rive Lick Springs

Blue Lick Springs**

Rive Lick Springs

**Illow we all admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and a rosy colored check. How often do we see persons not possessing this "desideratum so devoutly to be wished," resorting to cosmettes, lottims, washes, paints Blue Lick Springs,

Siluated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, 24 miles from the latter place, and 40 from the 1-trace; emphatically a country location, bring ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The brildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred Pudets.

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and rumanic scenery; and is un juestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last five years. A plat of forty acres, heautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immeniately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises.

The removal will be made immediately after Christmas, and the School opened at that place.

Better Testimony than was ever offered in fa-vor of any Medicine!

FROM DR. CAMES M. MOURE. Mr. John Bell: I have no besitation in saying that I believe your Saisaparilla to be the best article ever manufactured for the cure of Scrodula, Syphillis, and many other cutaneous and Glandular Affections, baving used it with entire success in a number of the above cases. Louisville, Dec. 26, 1845. JAS. M. MOORE.

More testimony from Dr. Moore: Mr. John Rell: I am using your Sarsaparilla in several new cases of Scrofula, and with happy effect. I am low confident it is one of the most efficacious medines that can be made for that disease. Yours, eral new cases of Scrofula, and with happy cases of mow confident it is one of the most edicacious medicines that can be made for that disease. Yours, JAMES M. MOORE, M. D.

What Dr. Pylks, Physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla;

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calulated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

M PYLES, M. D., Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

This Medicine is daily grappling with disease through. practically qualitation in substitute, and to substitute in pression on the system. In account of the process, and think it the best article of Sarsapartila in use.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tutton, Boarding, Lodeing, Washing, Field, Lights, Blarking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments with be required in advance, at that late, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—10 the third Friday of June, (Iwenty four weeks,) it is \$96.

Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Bospital. He side and Britan and the Louisville Marine Bospital. He side and afflicted—nay, those that youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—nay, those that youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—nay, those that youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—nay, those that youthful vigor, from men of truth and high moral standall directions, from men of truth and high moral standall directions, from men of truth and high moral standall directions, from men of truth and high moral standall directions, from its intrusic worth, the very best of all remedies ever before the public.

Stold Wholesale and Retail, by John Bull, at this principal Office, 81, Fourth street, and by the Bully & Charles and Retail, by Druggists generally in the city and country. Persons wishing to accept an Agency for the Sale of Persons when a my the soft research with the street of the will be a substitute and the Louisville Marine le of Sarsapartila in use.

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81, Fourth street, Louisville, with a W. L. CRUTCHER.



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Far-ness' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will selt as now as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 50, Third street, near Main, next to the Counter office, Lunsville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1649.

> S. J. JOHN'S. FASHIONABLE

Cabinet, Chair and Sola Ware Rooms, Thred St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PARCES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849-850-41. GOOD SHAVING. At the Gus-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

Johnson Buckner, RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his husiness, to merit a continuance of the

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O.

A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposite, Prontissory Noies, Seals, Cords, &c.,
The services of Mr. T. D. Bouth, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
llistorical and Portrait Engraving.
The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T.
JONES, a practical Engraver.

Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS: CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.-865tf

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON, GROCERIES. LIQUORS, &c., consisting of

GROCERIES, LIQI'ORS, of 15 lbls, old Bonrbon Whiskey; 15 do. old Copper distilled do.; 3 half pipes superior Brandy, M half pipes tognac Brandy; 16 hbls. Ungree Brandy; 20 pipes pure Hotland Gin; 2 pipes superior Port Wine; 2 pipes superior Maderia Wine; 20 boxes superior Maderia Wine; 20 boxes Star Candles, 40 boxes Rosin Snap; 5 boxes Vastile Soap; 2 boxes Vastile Soap;

erior Gunpowder Tea 1 Tierce Rice, 5 boxes Starch; 20.000 half Spanish (

articles too numerous to mention.

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal terms.

Frankfint, Sept. 18, 1844.- 884tf

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LI'MBER from as. We now MEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be in Jebhell to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

SCOIT & HARRESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LI'MBER. wise, 'ec. All those who wish to purchase LIMBER, are hereby notified that we are selfing nt very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see, S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849—839-11

JOHN P. HAGGIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoint formation Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-19 DOCTOR ALEX. M. Determined to make Frankfort his permit residence offers his services to the public on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of July 6, 1847—766

COTTON YARNS.-Sim doz, Oldham & Todd's 500; 750 doz. Oldham & Toed's 600; 100 doz. do. 700; 160 doz. do. 800; 204 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarus;

B. F. JOHNSON. sale by Janua 1849.

ANDREW MONROE. ATTORNEY AT LAW. South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, C)NCINNATI.

REFER TO-Ilon, J.J. CRITTENBEN, Frankfort, Ky. E. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Lexingtou, Ky. P. N. Brsu, Esq., Covington, Ky. P. N. Brsu, Esq., Covington, Ky. Cincinnati, Obio, Oct. 1-1849 Frankfort Female Seminary, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD,

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks.

One half payable in advance. l'uition in all the English branches, · · • \$25 00 French, Music, including the use of instruments, . No deduction will be made for absence unless caused

by protracted illness.

November 10, 1849-892-11 Cigars. N addition to the subscribe's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very hae, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 22, 1849.



INSURANCE. THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

Will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss of damage by five, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargos, against damages of river navigation.

In the lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. TODD, Agent.

Office at Fold & Contender's Counting Room.

May 25, 1849-87-11

Protection Insurance Company of Hartlord, Conn.

THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, containen therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, but the most favor able terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt of the sea and lakes, on the most lavo lote terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in, which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

August 10, 1847-774-1f. LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nantilus Husurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Scuate and Assembly, do cuset as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Insurance I ompany.

Sec. 4. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments and grant and purchase annuities.

Bank Note Engravers & Printers.

CORNER OF 47th AND MAIN STS. CINCINATI, O.

ALSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promisonry and Sealt, Cards, dec. The services of Hr. T. D. Buett, D. Swells, Cards, dec. The services of Hr. T. D. Buett, D. Swells, Cards, dec. The services of Hr. T. D. Buett Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T.

JONES, a practical Engraver.

Aug. 28, 1843—881 for Pierrankfort and the public generally, low for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their castom, he will be be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, use from the work of the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their castom, he will be be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, lust from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, as ansual, with all the dellicacles required on party occasions. Ilis ICE CREAM SALOON is still apen for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor inm with a call.

August H. 1849.

E shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers restoing within a range of 15 miles about Davington, to save their wHEAT and KYE STAW lor not during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately of the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the season.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or hy teter to MILWARII & OLIEERSHAW.

June 19, 1848-871-fin. (M. M. & O.)

J. F. & B. F. Mee R.

MANIELOCTUBERS of Sea PIERRING, Departs and and provised and company and an experience and many to the provis

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1821 policies have been issued.

Premiums during the same period amounted to \$142,191 05 DISBURSEMENTS. unt paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk bire, &c., Amount paid for re-lusurances, Advertising, Office tent, Print ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-

Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-13,284 00 \$24,281 68 Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the

19,949 39

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, . \$77.e% 18 ASSETS. Cash on hand,
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Miritages,
Notes received for 4b per cent, of premium
on Life Policies,
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quar
terly payments on first year's premiums.
Annount of Premiums charged against sub-

4.083 19 \$165,937 69 In addition to which, the Company held's autee capital unused by premiums, . . .

Amount liable for lusses . 5005.089 24 Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year Whole number of Policies issued

Premiums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursements for four years, 112,200 11 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,907 69 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165.927 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a lay idend of Feety per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertian for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Sir per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President.

PLINY FREMAR, delagrs.

The rates of insurance on ()ne Hundred Dollars.

Seven Years. 1 19 1 26 1 51 1 83 60

TPOthice at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
H. WINGATE, Agent.

Removal. THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broad way and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. P. Johnson.

E. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-876-41

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will considered by having and the samples.

Sept. 1, 1849.—892 tf.

lerest on guarantee capital,

64.124 97

9.717.81 mount of Premiums charged against sub-scribers'motes due May 4, 1849,

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuars.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50-a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—milban guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be part in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the flividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Motual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West. CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD, YUMBER of Pupils limited to thirty-five. No Assistant Teachers employed—consequently the whole labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be comfortably accommoduted as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and recreation hours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on Tooffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

1)r. Lewis Sneed, Medical Framiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

Dissolution

tinue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. New-H. P. NEWELL. H. P. NEWELL, R. C. STEELE & CO.